YOU CAN GET

10 Years' Old P & O Whisky

EVERYWHERE, if you demand it.

Rs. 30 a DOZEN.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,170—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1901.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th Feb.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5527	T. Leigh	23rd "
* INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	2nd Mar.
M.L. ARABIA	7963	J. L. Parfitt	9th "
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th "
M.L. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	23rd "
* EGYPT	1918	G. L. Langborne	30th "
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	6th April
* CALEDONIA	7538	E. H. Gordon	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	20th "
* PENINSULAR	5527	T. Leigh	27th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7538	E. H. Gordon	4th May

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at low rates.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 4th January 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Beilen	4,149	1st Mar., 1901.
* MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffor	4,706	15th Mar., 1901.
IMPERATOR	A. Feitner	4,119	1st Apr., 1901.

* Saloon fare to Trieste or Venice, Rs. 412-8.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 397-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	in Feb., 1901.
MARIA THERESA	T. Rassevich	3,641	in March 1901.
F. FERDINAND	A. Martinchich	6,043	in April 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,066	Rs. 532-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 667-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE transhp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to Cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	C. Mateovich	2,963	23rd Feb., 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 1st Feb., 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	14th Feb., 1901.
SYDNEY	4,232	X	14th Mar., 1901.
ANNAM	6,208	Sellier	11th Apr., 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCCANIEN," 4,249 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about the 5th March, 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIAL AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVERRIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers—In India and the East; contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 3 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers, and Railway Terminus.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 15th February, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on TUESDAY, the 12th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on THURSDAY, the 14th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Kutrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 20th February.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VIRAWA," 3,333 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 16th February.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about SATURDAY, the 23rd February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 9th February, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurances at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Feb., 1901
" Dco. BALDUINO.	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Mar. 1901

BOMBAY TO VENICE DIRECT.
CALLING AT ALEXANDRIA AND BRINDISI.

	Tons.	Captains
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2853	24th February, 1901. S. Anfosso
S.S. NILO	2811	27th March, 1901. A. Coanzoneri
S.S. INDEPENDENT	2853	26th April, 1901. S. Anfosso

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single.	Return Tickets			
	Tickets, 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	968	1,028-8	1,100
2nd "	357-8	550	577-8	605	660
3rd "	165	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th February, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE ENGLISH-built C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London.

New Rubber-tyred BIOYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

CARRIAGE REPAIRS of every description will be executed with the prompt attention.

HOUSES FURNISHED with the latest styled neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE and HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	23	15
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Moviliete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER AND CO., LD.,

WHOLESALE AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS AND DRUG MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS OF SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS.

UNDERTAKE CONTRACTS FOR THE SUPPLY OF

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

MANUFACTURED AND PREPARED STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE

BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS OF GUARANTEED QUALITY.

TENDERS CAN BE SUBMITTED TO

RAILWAYS, HOSPITALS,

AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

IMMEDIATE SUPPLY OF GOODS IN ANY QUANTITY.

CATALOGUES AND ALL INFORMATION ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

CAKES:

WEDDING CAKES,
BIRTHDAY & CHRISTENING CAKES

OF MAGNIFICENT DESIGNS AND DECORATIONS AT REASONABLE PRICES.

CAKES:

SMALL CAKES, PASTRIES, CHOCOLETS, SWEETS, &c., &c.,

MANUFACTURED DAILY ON THE PREMISES BY COMPETENT EUROPEANS.

ICES.

DELICIOUS ICE CREAMS:

TWO KINDS DAILY.

ORDERS for the above respectfully solicited.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS for Cakes, Confectioneries, Oilman's Stores, Wines, &c., receive the personal attention of the Proprietor.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

83 and 85, MEDOWS STREET, and at RAMPART ROAD, Opposite Watson's Hotel.

TELEPHONE NO. 42.

THE PASTEUR GERM FILTER.

A SIMPLE AND EFFECTIVE PRECAUTION AGAINST ENTERIC (TYPHOID) FEVER, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, AND ALL DISEASES COMMUNICATED THROUGH WATER.

INVESTIGATIONS have recently been made in the Research Laboratory of the Royal Colleges of Physicians (Lond.) and Surgeons (Eng.), and in the Public Health Laboratory of the University of Edinburgh, into the action of every known class of filter on the British market and their joint results, confirming previous other investigations by the highest continental authorities, are that:—

(*a*) The PASTEUR FILTER is the only filter proved to prevent the communication of water-borne disease;

(*b*) The large majority of filters, including every one hitherto made in England, are absolutely useless for the purpose; and

(*c*) Wherever they were examined on this point, they proved to be liable to increase the danger, making good water bad, and bad water worse.

THE PASTEUR FILTER.

M. PASTEUR states that he has authorized the association of his name with this Filter, invented and tested in his laboratory, because of his knowledge of its scientific and sanitary value; but that such association with any other filter is simply an abuse of his name, made without his authority and against his wish.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:—HEATLY GRESHAM, LIMITED, Engineers, CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY AGENTS:—H. S. SMITH & Co.,
BAKEHOUSE LANE.

KEMP & Co., (Ltd.) CHEMISTS.
KEMP & Co., (Ltd.) CHEMISTS.
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KEMP & Co., (Ltd.) CHEMISTS.

SASSOON HOUSE,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
CUMBALLA HILL,
BYCULLA.

KEMP & Co., (Ltd.)	All	CHEMISTS.
KEMP & Co., (Ltd.)	DISPENSING	CHEMISTS.
KEMP & Co., (Ltd.)	under the	CHEMISTS.
KEMP & Co., (Ltd.)	SUPERVISION	CHEMISTS.
KEMP & Co., (Ltd.)	of	CHEMISTS.
KEMP & Co., (Ltd.)	THOROUGHLY	CHEMISTS.
KEMP & Co., (Ltd.)	QUALIFIED	CHEMISTS.
KEMP & Co., (Ltd.)	EUROPEAN	CHEMISTS.
KEMP & Co., (Ltd.)	CHEMISTS.	CHEMISTS.
KEMP & Co., (Ltd.)		CHEMISTS.
KEMP & Co., (Ltd.)	STANDARD DRUGS	CHEMISTS.
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KEMP & Co., (Ltd.)	FINEST	CHEMISTS.
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LABORATORY:—Armenian Lane, Fort, Bombay.

HEAD OFFICE:—7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

HORSE'S FOOD

At Rs. 5 per cwt.

GANGJI PADAMSEY,

Grain Merchant and Horses' Food Supplier in all parts of India.

CRUSHED FOOD, Gram, Barley, Oats, Bran, &c., Crushed or Uncrushed, can be had here at Moderate Prices. (Received large stock from Up-country.)

DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2, BOMBAY.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.

LOANS and OVERDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including 3lbs per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-4 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN, etc Supplied.

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASHTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely baraless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Re 1. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists sent free. Apply to:—MANAGER, V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal (B.)

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette." Steam Press.

CLEARANCE SALE.

UNPARALLELED OPPORTUNITY FOR CYCLISTS.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD., are offering FOR SALE the following "PREMIER" CYCLES at GREAT REDUCTIONS to clear their entire Stock.

GENTLEMEN'S

		List Cash Price. Rs.	Clearance Price. Rs.
5	Popular Premiers	250	187
1	Model "Premier" Road Racer.	265	200
9	Model "S" Premier Roadsters	270	208
1	Model "P" Premier Roadster	330	247
2	Model "O" Premier Road Racers	330	247
3	Premier Path Racers	330	247
3	Premier "Kohinoor"	335	251
1	Polo-Premier	360	270
2	Premier "Royals"	360	270
4	Duplex Premiers	450	337

LADIES'

6	Kangaroo Premiers	235	176
5	Popular Premiers	265	200
6	Model "H" Premiers	270	208
3	Model "G" Premiers	335	251
8	Kohinoor Premiers	335	251
4	Royal Premiers	360	270

All machines fitted with the Latest Dunlop Tyres.
All machines are up to date.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS'

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS." Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3¾ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-1.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.
PACKED in BOXES of 25 at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

AN APPROPRIATE GIFT

BUY A BOTTLE OF

DEVERNEY'S **** BRANDY

AND YOU WILL BE PRESENTED WITH A

SILVERY SALVER,

Just the thing wanted and useful in all households as a Salver Wine Tray, Tea Tray, Cake Tray, &c

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

FOR A SEASON OF TWELVE NIGHTS.

TO-MORROW

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12TH.

MISS JANET WALDORF.

The Famous American Actress.

MR. NORVAL McGREGOR,

In Conjunction with

MR. EDMUND RUSSELL,

THE CELEBRATED AMERICAN SHAKESPEARIAN ACTOR,

Supported by

A powerful and Talented Company in the Classical Heroic Melodrama.

"INGOMAR,"

The Barbarian (in 5 acts.)

THURSDAY, FEB. 14th.

MARCH MELFORD'S

Farcical Comedy

"TURNED UP"

FRIDAY, FEB. 15th.

THE HIGH CLASS ENGLISH COMEDY.

"THE HUNCHBACK"

Plan of Seats at SOUNDY & Co. Prices Rs. 4, 3, 2, and 1.

Commencing at 9-30 P.M.

SEASON TICKETS Rapidly filling. Special Rates.

Production under the Personal direction

of A. DOW-CURRIER.

Business Manager, J. G. DENT.

ELPHINSTONE CRICKET CLUB.

MR. JOHN ROBERTS,

The World's Champion, will play at the

ELPHINSTONE CRICKET CLUB

TO-NIGHT (MONDAY) at 9 P.M. sharp.

Ticket Holders are requested to be in their seats in good time and to produce their ticket at the time of admission.

H. M. DADINA,
Honorary Secretary.

PITMAN'S BOOK-KEEPING EXAMINATION.

AN EXAMINATION in BOOK-KEEPING and ACCOUNTS on the lines of the Society of Arts (London), will be held in Bombay in the FIRST WEEK of APRIL, 1901. Intending Candidates are required to forward their applications together with a Fee of £1 per head on or before 28th February 1901.

SHAPOORJEE B. BILLIMORIA,
Local Secretary,
10, Church Gate Street.

MR. EDGAR FAULKNER is arranging a HARMONY CLASS which will be held in the CATHEDRAL GIRLS'SCHOOL on SATURDAY MORNINGS. Candidates prepared for the Trinity College, Theoretical Examination.

For terms apply to

MR. EDGAR FAULKNER,
Apollo Chambers, Bombay.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY LOCOMOTIVE AND CARRIAGE DEPARTMENT.

CORRECTION MEMO.

TENDERS for the SUPPLY of RAW LINSEED OIL (country produce) will be received up to WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, instead of TUESDAY the 12th instant, as ADVERTISED.

Form of tender can be obtained from Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent's Office on payment of annas eight.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to WO P.M. on MONDAY, the 18th day of February 1901 for the supply of CLOTHING for the staff of the Fire Brigade Department and Dock Wards Branch of the Municipal Executive Engineer's Department.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 300, to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner.

M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M. INST. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 9th February, 1901.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,

They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS,

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,

SPLENDID CONDITION,

PUREST TOBACCO

"TORPEDO SPECIALS,"
"PLANTERS,"
"GYMKHANAS,"
"KAISERS,"
"GOLCONDAS, BAHADURS,"
"U. S. REEDS,"

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED CABANAS,"

The Genuine Article. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.

Direct from Burmah.

Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS" for the MONSOON,

Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
61, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRETTY NECKLACES in delicate Chains, for wear close round throat. A number of patterns for selection. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay & Poona.

CONDITION POWDER FOR HORSES. This Powder will be found to act quickly and satisfactorily in restoring Horses to good condition if from various causes they have not out of health and off their feed. Price per bottle, Rs. 2. Prepared by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NEW WANGHUI CANES.—Crook and Straight Handles Burnt Ash, Olive, Green, and Brown, Rs. 2 each. Silver Mounted, Rs. 2-8. Riding Canes, Rs. 3.—ASQUITH and LORD, opposite Clock Tower.

SAVING of 12½ per cent. by becoming an annual Member of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Bombay Art Photographic Saloon, for the year 1901, simply by paying Rs. 5. For Tickets and further particulars please apply to the MANAGER.

ELECTRIC BELLS and TELEPHONES, BATTERIES and ACCESSORIES, Stock in large variety by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY,
9, Medows Street, Bombay.

TO LET.—Suitable for OFFICES or RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS for Europeans or Parsis, from April next, 4 Storied House, No 139, Hornby Road, entirely open to West and South breezes, opposite Novelty Theatre. Apply to KANNY and Co., Watch Manufacturers, 40, Medows Street, Fort.

TO LET, at Matheran, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW. Apply to MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA, Manager to H. H. AGA KHAN'S Estate, Jail Road, Bombay.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to everybody, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE only firm which REPAIRS Celestinas Aristons, Phoenix, Music boxes, etc., and keep in stock spare Repairing and Tuning Materials.—STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., and Nurses, &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy), as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Highest reference given if required. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N. B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices who work by assumed names.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shillings, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS." Care of this paper.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS now in Verse after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 180°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhoy Ibrahim, at Rs. 5-10-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J.C. Grant, at Rs. 5-11-2 per case, at Bandora.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per years, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 12 per year including Postage.

CONCENTRATED ESSENCE of CHIRETTA is a purely vegetable Tonic, and peculiarly adapted in diseases of the Liver and Debility attendant on Fever, etc., Re. 1 Per bottle. Prepared by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English Indian Designs or made to Order.—Chuckla, No. 6.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1897.

£ 13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 12 0
30	12 12 0	30	16 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	12 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates at other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—

EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED .....Rs. 11,05,82,460
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,92,58,420

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	172 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BANK STREET BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD AND Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th instant at 3 p.m., about 90 old law books, belonging to the estate of the late ALLAN F. TURNER, Esq.

Property on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY the 11th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

1 Ebonized grand cottage piano by Delamere in good order.
The property of a gentleman consisting of dining table, chairs, meat safe, sofas and easy chairs, teapoys, iron bedstead, chest of drawers, cupboards, dressing and wash hand tables, bentwood chairs, sid board, wardrobe clock, spoons and forks, Ebonised cottage piano.
1 D-B-B-L gun by . . Blaid and Sons, London.
1 six chamber revolver by Watson Bros. with cartridges
1 lot fancy hand painted pictures on wood.
1 Milner's fire-proof safe on stand 26 by 20 by 20 inches.
1 Robinson's hot air Engine.
1 Goodal's Lathe with accessories.
1 Large size English Cooking Stove.
2 cases each 20,000, "Violet" cigarettes.

AT 2 P. M.,

Several new and second hand lady's and gents bicycles.
1 new "Warrior" bicycle, with free wheel and run brake complete with Dunlop tyres.
1 Beeston Humber Gent's bicycle.
1 Rubber tyred wheel Victoria in good order.
1 second-hand double seated brougham.
1 strong-built office shigram.
1 light dog cart.
1 Elegant self-driving victoria with removeable coach-box. The property of a Parsee gentleman.
1 Showy jet black Hungarian horse going both in sad le, and harness.
1 handsome silver grey Hungarian horse going in harness And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On SUNDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at second Victoria Cross Lane, Byculla, opposite the bungalow of Sir Albert Sassoon, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture of the latest design, plateware by Reed and Barton, crockery, glassware, large size fish bowl, Singer's hand and foot sewing machines, piano, guitar, lamps, table ornaments, bicycle, large size aviary with birds, English ice box, iron safe, figures, etc., the property of C. M. DOWIE, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on MONDAY, the 18th inst., at 3 p.m.

The effects of the late Mr. E. D. SALE consisting of a sweet-toned square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Autoharp, organ, marble top table, chest of drawers, teapoy, clock, table ornaments, chairs, &c.

The effects of the late Mr. Francis Butler consisting of Binoculars, pocket pistol, carpets, wearing apparel and sundries.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 11th February, 1901.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Mrs. Annie Bapty, Messrs BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 11th inst., at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at her Mansion, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved, French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome Mahogany semi-grand square pianoforte by Soundy & Co., first-rate pictures and oleograph, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, one American church organ in 13 stops, one very handsome large English marble clock (regulator going on years), strikes quarter and half hours, by Pearson; one large English clock, strikes quarter and half hours, by French; one chronometer by Thomas Russell and Son, Liverpool, one large size musical box, two large Milner's safes on stands with keys, one large Axminster carpet, Brussels carpet with border, a handsome strong English-built Barouche, a pair of handsome fast trotting Bay wales, set of plated mounted double Harness, a collection of Books and Novels, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N. B.—Plants will be sold at 7 a.m. and carriages and horses at 2 p.m. on the same day.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT WORLEE, ON THE CLEVELAND ROAD.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell on the premises under instructions from the mortgagee of the property and on account and at the risk of Girdhardas, Ghanshamdas, the property, the following properties:—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of vacant land situate at Worlee in the Town and District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7,862 1-2 square yards, be the same a little more or less and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No 1-322 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 440, and Street No. 312, and bounded on the north by Mr. Cleveland's private road, on or towards the south partly by the property hereinafter thirdly described and partly by the property of Dr. Hormusjee Limjibhoy Batliwalla, on the east by Mr. Cleveland's road, and on the west by the property of the said Hormusji Limjibhoy Batliwalla reserving to Mr. Cleveland the right to draw water from the well referred to in the indenture of lease bearing date the 21st day of April, 1893, and made between Mr. Cleveland of the one part and the Bombay Tile Company, Limited, of the other part, for the use of his servants' workmen and cattle and domestic purposes.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage, tenament, hereditaments and premises erected and standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Worlee in the Town and District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 7,200 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Ward No. 236 (B) to 2336 (b) and Street No 1 1a and 1b, and bounded on the east by Cleveland Bunder Road, on the west and north by the Cleveland Road, and on the south by the property of Jamsetji Pestonji Randeelia.

THIRDLY.—All that piece of land with the hereditaments with chawls standing thereon situate at Worlee in the Island of Bombay, on the west side of the Cleveland Road in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2720 square yards or thereabouts, and which piece of land is bounded on the north by the property herein before firstly described, on the south and east by the Cleveland Road, and on the west by the property of Dr. Hormusji Limjibhoy Batliwalla, and which premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1-32/6, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. G-435 (d) and Street No. 341 (c) to 41 (b).

FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement (859) three hundred and ninety-three square yards and 7-9th) seven-ninth of a square yard or thereabouts situate at Worlee without the Fort in the registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay along with other land under Collector's old No. 567 and new survey No. 2226, and bounded on the south by Cleveland Road, on the north and east by the land belonging to the said Gool Mahomed Ebrahim and Mahomed Hoosein Ebrahim and on the west by the property of the said Dr. Hormusji Limjibhoy Batliwalla.

The said sale is held under the power in that behalf reserved in the Mortgage Deed dated 7th day of January, 1899, and the property will be put up for sale either in one lot or more than one lot as the Mortgagee shall deem best.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Arasee Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 11th February, 1901.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

THE Finest DEVONSHIRE CIDER Exported to India is HARPER'S "DART" BRAND, Gold Capsule.

Per Case of 3 Dozen .....Qts. Rs. 26 4
Do. of 5 Dozen .....Pts. Rs. 36 12

AGENTS:
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
2, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

THE PICK OF WHISKIES.

PRIVATE RESERVE.
SLATER'S V. O.
O. H. L. LIQUEUR.
COCKBURN'S GLEN ORME.
BURKE'S GLENLIVET.
LOCH RYAN.
BURKE'S * * * IRISH.

Of all Dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

R. H. HALL & CO.,
EDINBURGH, LEITH, AND LONDON.
HEAD OFFICE; 11, HART STREET, MARK LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND.
TELEGRAMS AND CABLES:—"ECOSSAISE, LONDON."
Sole Proprietors of the following
OLD FASHIONED HIGHLAND
MALT WHISKIES
PURE AND MATURE.

As supplied to Royalty, H. B. M. Army, Navy, and Medical Staff Corps. Officers, Clubs, etc., Home and Abroad.

The production from the finest highland Malts distilled in the Highlands of Scotland, bottled there only after thorough maturation in wood. Every cork, capsule, lable and case bears our brand, name and quality mark, without which we do not guarantee the contents. Always shipped direct from H. I. M. Bonded Warehouse, Scotland.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA;
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	Payable at death, or in 20 years.	Payable at death, or in 25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 20,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq. (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater. W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, Esq. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

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AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanguni.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Dighu Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Saipur, C. P.).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat.
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—RS. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,

As used by the Champion in all his matches.

Can be had from

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.

BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 8,130,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK

The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed ..... Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund..... ,, 10,00,000
Uncalled Capital..... ,, 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum.
For 2 Years	5½
,, 1 Year	5 ,,
,, 6 Months	4½ ,,
,, 3 Months	4 ,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
EAST WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET,

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE

BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS

FOR PERUSAL IN THE

MORNING AND NOON

AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSORIPTION,

ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

OUR POWER of ATTORNEY in favor of Mr H. O. CAMPBELL has THIS DAY been CANCELLED.

Mr ALEXANDER McLAURIN MONTEATH, and Mr ROBERT HENDORSON IRELAND have been AUTHORISED TO SIGN our firm per procuration from this date.

MACKINNON-MACKENZIE & CO.

Bombay, 7th February 1901.

TO BE HAD IN SIMLA

ON MODERATE TERMS, well-furnished SUITES of apartments and Single Bed and Bath rooms.

In Glenarm Bonnicmoon and Abergeldie Chambers. Cuisine allowed to be the best in Simla.

Apply to

MADAME WIGGENS, Manager.

MESMERISM, HYPNOTISM-SPIRITUALISM.

I GUARANTEE to CURE CONSUMPTION, Cancer, Plague and all diseases hitherto incurable in a miraculous manner.

Apply by letter to PROFESSOR

F. A. RENAUD,
Poste-restante, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE WORKING of the INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY having been HANDED over to the GREAT INDIA PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY, the undersigned has, under due authority, taken charge of the amalgamated systems.

H. WENDEN,
Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
Bombay, 22nd January, 1901.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 621 OF 1899.

RAMDAS DOOSA of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Vadehi Gady without the Fort ..... vs. ..... Plaintiff.

ESMAIL EBRAHIM, Bai DIWALIBAI widow, BHIMJI MEGHJI, RAMKRISHNA JEYKRISHNA, MADONLAL GORDHANDAS, RAGHOWJI JEYKRISHNA, & GORDHANDAS JOOTHA ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the orders made in the above Suit and bearing dates the 26th day of March and the 30th day of July, 1900, respectively the following immoveable properties will be SOLD in two separate lots by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 9.

3 1-2 per cent Consols	£ 96 3-4	unchanged
2½ per cent Rentes	£102 1-4	"
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	£107 1-2	"
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities	£93 9-16—1-16	"
Bar Silver in London	27 15-16 plus 1-16	
Do in New York	60 3-4	unchanged
Exchange on London at Paris	25 19 1-2 plus 1-2	
Do at New York	4 87 3-4	unchanged
Discount Bank of England	4 1-2	
Do Short London Bills	3 3-4 plus 1-8	"
Do Indian Bank Bills	3 3-4 plus 1-8	

Extra allotment of Bills on Calcutta for Rs. 100,000 at 1s. 4d.

Copper Bazaars £82-10

EXCHANGE.

The market has been very firm at following quotations :—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 4 1-32d.
" Demand	1s. 4 1-32d.
3 Months' Sight Credits	1s. 4 9-32d.
" " Francs	171
30 Days' sight, Japan	148 1-2
" Shanghai	201
Silver London	27 15-16
" New York	60 3-4

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following statement shews the imports into and exports from Bombay of Treasure from Foreign countries since the departure of last mail :—

	Imports. Rs.	Exports. Rs.
Gold Coins	1,590	...
Gold Bullion	...	...
Silver Coins	13,420	...
Silver Bullion	...	...

The Government Reserve of silver coin on 31st January amounted to five crores and eighty-seven lakhs.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened at Rs. 95-2 for Settlement and remained unchanged during the day.

SHARES.

The market is quiet and we have nothing special to report.

COTTON.

The feeling in our cotton market is rather steadier and higher rates are offered for nice stapled cotton. Shippers are operating fairly well. Prices of forward descriptions have advanced about Rs. 2 per candy since yesterday, but the demand from shippers and mills is very small. The sales reported at Colaba totalled 700 bales divided between shippers and exporters.

The official quotations are :—

Growths.	Fine. Rs.	F.G. Good. Rs.	Delivery.
Bengal, Hand-ginned, Railway terms	185	172 162	Feb 25
Bengal, Machine-ginned, Railway terms	190	179 ...	Do.
Sonda Punjab, Machine ginned	190	183 ...	Do.
Bliattee, Machine-ginned	200	196 ...	Do.
Do Hand-ginned	198	194 ...	Do.
Khandesh, Machine-ginned	...	194 ...	Do.
Do Hand-ginned	...	196 ...	Do.
Akola, Machine-ginned			
Khamgaum, Machine ginned	207	203 ...	Do.
Scrauja, Machine-ginned			
Oomra, Good staple	215	203 ...	Do.
Broach, Machine-ginned	233	... ...	Feb-March
Do do	...	226 227	15-25 March.
Bhownuggur Hand-ginned	210	197 ...	April-May.
Do do	...	... 195	15-25May
Saw-ginned Dharwar	...	... 223	May
Western	...	... 213	Do.

We append our weekly statement of the American crop figures which gives the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1901.	1900.	1899.
Week's receipts at U S Ports	144,000	107,000	123,000
" Exports to U K	45,000	41,000	47,000
" " to Continent	55,000	107,000	58,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept	5,423,000	5,222,000	6,945,000
" Exports to G B	2,951,000	1,331,000	2,369,000
" " to Continent	1,912,000	2,17..000	2,653,000
" Stock at U S Ports	910,000	1,028,000	895,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe affords the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1901	1900	1899
Total visible supply of all sorts	...	3,753,360	5,13,160
Do of Surats	...	60,180	148,700

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

	1901	1900	1899
Stock in Liverpool	779,000	640,170	1,753,360
Do. in London	...	2,000	3,20
American Afloat	166,000	260,500	2,72,260
East Indian	10,000	...	3,000
Total	...	812,470	2,031,960
Price of Mid.-Americans	5 15-32	4 31-32	3 11-32
Do. of Good Bhownagar	4 9-32	4 7-32	2 25-34
Difference	1 7-32.	24-32.	18-32d.

The following are the receipts of the various growths of cotton at Bombay to date as compared with the corresponding period in the preceding season :—

	Yesterday. cwts.	Since 1st Oct. 1900. cwts.	Since 1st Jan. 1901. cwts.	Since 1st Oct. 1899. cwts.
Khandeish	912	175,882	72	981
Barsee and Nagur	834	59,958		22,613
Berar	5,328	306,898		90,622
Hingunghat	246	7,728		4,846
Dhollera	224	4,977		37,802
Broach	80	1,797		33,324
Compta and Dharwar	128	11,573		18,636
Westerns	...	2,101		995
Bengals	1,927	132,102		227,937
Siad	...	1,348		17,829
Persian	19	3,4 2		3,393
American	...	6,635		5,414
Egyptian	...	2,531		4,565
Other sorts	...	2,921		1,275
Total	9,698	719,074		542,032

COTTON IN THE HOME MARKETS.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady ; Surats were quiet but steady ; and Manchester was steady. Total sales for the day amounted to 8,000 bales ; Surats 50 bales, and that sold for the speculation and for exports was 500 bales. Imports 10,000 bales ; and Spot 5 15-32 unchanged.

Liverpool Futures—

Arrivals closed quiet and unchanged.

Feb.	Feb.-March	May-June.	Aug.-Sep.
5 22	5 19	5 13	4 59

In New York the receipts at the ports were 23,000 bales against 31,000 bales, last year. Exports to Great Britain were 20,000 bales and the France and Continent 15,000.

Mid.-Uplands ..... 9 3-4 unchanged
Futures, month of May ..... 9 28 plus 2
Do Do of Aug ..... 8 83 —2

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Wheat Market is quiet and white Delhi April-May stands at Rs. 4-5-6.

Linseed is very dull and declining. There are no buyers in ready stuff. The rates to-day are :—

Linseed bold ready Rs. 8-8 ; Ap-May Rs. 8-2½

The Rapeseed Market is quiet and brown Delhi is quoted at Rs. 6-3.

Poppyseed is dull, and we have heard of no transactions.

The quotations are :—

Poppyseed Ready Rs. 8-12 ; April-May Rs. 7-11

Castar seeds is also declining and there is little business passing.

The quotations are :—

Custorseed Redy Rs. 35-4 ; April-May Rs. 34.

Gingellyseed is quiet, and the ruling rates are as follows :—

Gingellyseed New 85 per cent. ..... Rs. 45
" " 75 " ..... " 44
" " 50 " ..... " 42-8
" " Red " ..... " 41
Hinganghat Yellow ..... " 48
Groundnuts ..... " 40

Subjoined is a summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay :—

	Yesterday. cwts.	Since 1st Jan. 1901. cwts.	Since 1st Jan. 1900. cwts.
Wheat	413	196,797	1,01,403
Linseed	6,532	32,298	14,813
Rapeseed	828	28,093	13,045
Gingellyseed	10,926	5,05,251	6,61,467
Poppyseed	14	3,411	4,232
Groundnuts	349	21,680	7,004
Castorseed	8,793	1,77,524	27,452
Rice	21,239	8,19,605	7,93,943
Myrabollams	4,051	1,23,661	not recorded

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 31m. Sun sets, 5h, 58m. High water, 3-9m., 3-57a. Low water, 9-31m., 9-35a.
First Criminal Sessions, 10 a. m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Races, second day.

LADIES BRANCH NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION, Bombay.—The Lecture which should have been given in February is deferred until after March 6th.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the special jury are reminded that they are required to attend at the High Court this (Monday) morning at 11 o'clock.

BOMBAY LADIES' BRANCH NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Annual general meeting of the Ladies' Branch of the National Indian Association will take place at Govt. House on Tuesday, the 12th inst., at 5 p. m.

ALLEGED THEFT BY AN ADOPTED SON.—Janiadin Bandin, a Mahomedan, who resides at Carnac Road has reported to the police that his adopted son Shaik Abdoola Janiadin, has absconded after robbing him of gold and silver ornaments of the value of rupees 981. The ornaments were kept in a brass box and complainant discovered the theft only when he had an occasion to go to it to take out some money. Enquiries are being made for the accused who is said to have gone up-country.

DROWNED IN A WELL.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquiry on Saturday at Matoonga, regarding the death of Bhagoo, a Hindu girl, aged twelve years, who resided with her husband at Matoonga. On Friday afternoon, deceased was standing on the parapet wall of a well close to her house, drawing water, when she accidentally overbalanced herself and fell in. She was drowned before any assistance could reach her. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

AN UNTRUSTWORTHY CASHIER.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector William son charged Raghu Bhaghu, a carrier, with criminal breach of trust in respect of a filter valued at Rs. 2, belonging to one Osman Ahmed, a havildar. The evidence showed that complainant gave the filter to the accused to take it to his place, but the latter instead of doing that, pledged the filter with a Hindu for four annas and disappeared. Next day complainant came across the accused and handed him over to the police. The magistrate sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

LECTURE BY MR. EDMUND RUSSELL.—Mr. Edmund Russell lectured on Shakespeare yesterday morning at Prathana Samaj Mandir, Girgaum, under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood. There was a large number of ladies and gentlemen present Sir Bhalchandra Krishna was voted to the chair. The lecturer paid a high tribute to the genius of Shakespeare, and sketched the character of Hamlet. He said that in Hamlet the faculties of thought and emotion had been developed to their greatest extent, but he was wanting in the power of execution, which was so conspicuous in Othello and Lady Macbeth. At the conclusion of the lecture a hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Edmund Russell.

EVENING ENTERTAINMENT.—Mr. Hajee Oosman Abba, a well-to-do Memon Merchant of Bombay, gave an evening party on Saturday night, at his residence at Memonwada Road, Pydhownee, in celebration of his son's marriage with the daughter of Mr. Haji Ismail Chotani. The whole of the street from the Pydhownee Road to the residence of Mr. Hajee Oosman was lined on both sides with pyramids of white lights, placed at short distances, while for a considerable distance from the house, it was carpeted and decorated with plants in pots and festoons of flowers. A band was in attendance and played selections of music at intervals. The residence of the host was illuminated with a profusion of incandescent gas lights and fairy lamps. Adjoining the house was erected a shamiana, brilliantly illuminated with massive crystal chandeliers and numerous incandescent gas globes and elegantly furnished and decorated. The guests included several Mahomedan Merchants and a few Europeans.

THE MULA FEROZ MADRESSA.

THE annual distribution of prizes and scholarships to the successful students of the Mula Feroz Madressa took place at the Bai Bhikaijee Bangalee Girls' Schools on Saturday afternoon last under the presidency of Mr. K. R. Cama. From the report read by the zealous Honorary Secretary of the Institution, Khan Bahadur Bomanji Byramji Patel, it appeared that there were 45 students in the Persian classes, and 28 students in the Avesta Pehlvi classes. Mr. Rustomjee Bejonjee Watcha, the examiner of the Persian classes, and Messrs. Pestonjee Motiwalla and Bapujee Sorabjee Vajifdar, the examiners of the Pehlvi classes, had made favourable reports on the progress of the students in their studies. Four students were granted certificates of proficiency after a course of five years, study. The report recorded with regret the death of Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, one of the members of the Managing Committee, during the year. The accounts audited by Messrs. Framjee Dorabjee Panday and Rustomjee Kersaspjee Mody, shewed the assets of the institution to be Rs. 54,151. Some of the students gave readings in Persians, Avesta, and Pehlvi under the directions of the head teacher, Mr. Cowasjee Eduljee Kanga. The prizes and scholarships were then distributed by the Persian Consul General, who in addressing the meeting in Persian, expressed his satisfactions at the useful work done by the institution, and said that he would most willingly assist those Zoroastrians who desired to carry on an intercourse with Persia by the new Seistan-Quetta route. Mr. Kanga, a Parsee priest, next addressed the meeting on the desirability of inviting Parsee ladies to attend the annual prize distribution, expressing his regret that the Parsees did not extend their aid to such a useful institution as the Madressa. He praised the chairman for the generosity in having paid Rs. 750 out of his own pocket to meet the deficiency in the funds during the past year. The proceedings closed with thanks to the chairman and the managing committee of the school.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	19	7	11
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	9	14	47
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	76	43	90
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	16	15	28
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	11	30	70
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	17
G Mahim and Worlee	3	4	15
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	29	31
Total	126	135	309
Same date last year	109	95	389

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	19	5	12
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	10	18	53
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	73	34	57
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	13	16	26
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	26	27	73
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	7	1	12
G Mahim and Worli	6	1	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	22	38
Total	154	124	282
Total plague deaths to date.	83,344	69,336	
Same date last year	94	86	391

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 2s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY HUNT.

THOUGH the cold yesterday morning, when we assembled at the Rifle Butts, was not so intense as last Thursday, it was very pleasant. An unusually large number, no less than 45, six of whom were ladies, turned out to meet the Master and his pack of hounds. We met in the usual place, a paddy field just the other side of the creek by the Butts. Hounds were trotted along slowly across a few fields, and discovered a Jack lying up in a group of cactus hedges. Hounds took up the scent well, and we had a merry gallop straight across the open, keeping to the flat between the Jackel Club and the Melon ground. We skimmed past Paria woods without going through them, and made for Sahar hill. Hounds bustled their quarry along at a tremendous pace, the horses had to stride out well to keep up with them. No time was allowed us to pick our way across the broken ground full of holes in front of Sahar. We clattered all amongst rocks and stones, up the left side of Sahar hill, and then came down again into the valley, keeping somewhat to the left. Next came a spell of Chucala plantations with the nice cactus hedge-jumping always to be had there—and out on to the Marole road which we crossed a good deal to the left of Morel cross.—Leaving the road behind, the wily one headed straight for Goregaum jungles, across a few paddy fields and in and out of the numerous plantations which lie about there. Keeping always to a left handed course, he gave us a delightful scamper over the grass hills and up into Goregaum jungles. Here, owing to the thick jungle, we were obliged to keep in Indian file to the only path through them. Occasionally we came upon open country where we were able to put on the pace once more. There were several good sized cactus fences to be negotiated. One, unfortunately, caused an accident to our huntsman. He landed on the other side on a sheet of green palm leaves laid out to dry, these being very slippery, gave no foothold to his pony, and pony and rider came down together. The former sustained no injuries, but Stacy was discovered to have broken his collar bone. It is indeed unfortunate that again this season we shall have to forego his services for some weeks. Hounds drove steadily through the jungle, and headed straight for the railway. As we neared it, we discovered a goods train coming up. Hounds were in imminent danger for a few minutes as they were already up the embankment, but the Master and whip were just in time to call them off. One hound was seen to be thrown aside by the buffer of the engine, but was none the worse for his experience. Meanwhile a jack had been viewed doubling back, but though hounds spoke to the line, they could make nothing of it. After a little desultory hunting through the jungles, hounds were called off and trotted to Sahar. Although it was fairly late when we started our second venture, hounds soon discovered the trail of a fresh jack in the quarries near the pipe-running along the bank of the big nullah which intersects Sahar, the hounds suddenly swung left handed going through a garden, over the paddy fields, giving us some good big jumping on to the Marole road. Across this without a check and headed for Marole village ; we skirted the village, leaving it on one left, and crossed a corner of the Marole valley, and made for the hills. The pace in this run was even faster than in the first, and there was more jumping to be done. We passed from bill to hill, over some exceedingly strong ground. Here another accident occurred, horse and rider coming down over some stones, but luckily without mishap to either. We circled round the sides of three or four hills, and finally the varmint made straigh for the top of the big hill after leaving Marole caves. It was a very steep climb up the hill, and when we reached the summit we found our quarry had gone ground. The Master tried to dislodge him from his lair, and after some time his efforts were rewarded. The wily one jumped out and raced down the side of the hills with the leading hound close on him. He circled right round the hill, and came back to the same spot. What became of him there no one seemed to know. He must have once more gone into his hole, but scent suddenly died out and hounds could have no more of the line. After hunting about for some minutes the Master decided to call off his pack and we all turned homewards. We had undoubtedly had an excellent morning's sport, but the going at times was exceedingly bad on account of holes and stones, and many a weary steed came back to the Jackal Club looking the worse for his morning's work. However with luck, their legs can be patched up for Thursday morning, when once more a-hunting we will go.

JORROCKS.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL PENTON.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL PENTON, commanding at Aden, is to be transferred to military employment elsewhere, this action on the part of the Government of India having been necessitated by his disregard of orders in connexion with an expedition recently undertaken by the Sultan of Lahej against the Subahi tribe. It should be remembered that the General Officer at Aden is also Political Resident, and in the latter capacity is responsible for the relations maintained with the local Arab Chiefs and tribesmen. In October last, in consequence of several raids upon caravans by the Subahi, General Penton as Resident requested the Sultan of Lahej to collect his men and proceed against the refractory tribe. There was nothing unusual in this, as the Sultan is the most powerful of the local Chiefs and has always shown himself willing to co-operate with the British authorities in maintaining order on the frontier. The General reported the matter to the Bombay Government, under whom he exercises his political powers, and at the same time stated that he proposed to support the Sultan in the following manner : the payment of Rs. 5,000, the gift of a quantity of breech-loading ammunition, and the sending out of the Aden troop with the expedition—as a moral support only and not as a combatant unit. The affair was considered of such importance that orders regarding it were held in abeyance pending a reference to the Government of India. The Viceregal visit to Bombay enabled Lord Curzon to confer personally with Lord Northcote and on November 13th district orders were telegraphed to general Penton as Resident. These were to the effect that a certain amount of ammunition but no gift of money might be made over to the Sultan, and that the proposed movement of the Aden Troop could not in any case be sanctioned. There the matter rested so far as the Government were concerned and it was only by an accident that they learned some weeks later that the Troop had actually accompanied the Sultan's forces which started on November 20th. General Penton's first explanation was that the Troop had only been route-marching, but he supplemented this by a further statement detailing the circumstances under which he had disregarded the injunctions conveyed in the telegraphic orders of November 13th. It appeared that the Sultan of Lahej had made it widely known that the Troop would accompany him, though no promise to this effect had been given, and he protested that he should be generally regarded as a liar if the arrangement were not carried out. General Penton, therefore, took upon himself to send out the Troop, giving strict orders to Captain Talbot, the commandant, to avoid all conflict with the inhabitants of the district. It may here be said that Captain Talbot fell ill soon after starting, and his men were not even spectators of the desultory fighting which took place. But the General, in the action he had taken, had not only disobeyed the orders received, but had contravened others laid down years before for the guidance of the Resident at Aden. In 1883 the Government had put it on record that interference in the affairs of the Arab tribes should be cautiously exercised, and that force should never be employed, except on occasions of undoubted emergency, without reference to higher authority. In 1886 special attention was drawn to these orders as the Political Agent had then sent 50 Sabres of the Aden Troop to support the Sultan of Lahej against the Subahi. Looking at the present case as a whole, we can unhesitatingly say that the Government of India have asserted their authority wisely and firmly in directing the transfer of General Penton. We know from experience gained in Chitral and elsewhere that serious trouble may arise from active and ill-judged interference in tribal concerns, particulary when troops are employed to give effect to the aims of a Political Officer. In this instance no harm has fortunately been done, but with the Turkish frontier not so far removed from Aden, troublesome complications might easily have arisen.—*Pioneer.*

MR. H. W. GEE, C. S., whose death from pneumonia is reported from Dera Ismail Khan, of which District he was Deputy Commissioner, will be best remembered as the Political Officer who was present at Maizar in 1897, when the Madda Khel made their treacherous attack upon his escort. He behaved with much gallantry and coolness on that occasion, and had since then been continuously employed on and beyond the Derajat border. He had been in the Punjab Commission about thirteen years.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions on Saturday, the following cases were tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Whitworth and a common jury.

AN EARLY VISITOR.

Mahomed Ali Dawood was charged with committing house tresspass with the intention of committing theft. The accused early on the morning of the 24th December last, entered a house at Serang Street. On the tenant being aroused, he gave the alarm. The accused then ran away. He was followed and arrested by a police sepoy close to the house. His lordship finding the accused had been sentenced for a previous offence to two years imprisonment, sentenced him to four years hard labour.

ADMINISTRATION OF DHATURA.

Maroobee Rama, and Bala Salapa were charged with having, on the 25th January last, administered dhatura to two men and a girl, with the object of committing theft. Mr. Hamilton instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute for the Crown. It appeared that the two men and the girl had come to Bombay in search of work. The accused met them and under promise of obtaining employment for them, took the three strangers to a tea shop at Dadar. Here the latter were given tea in which the accused had placed the drug. After leaving the shop and while accompanying the accused towards Sion, they became giddy and fell down on the road. They were taken to hospital by the police, and the following day the accused were arrested. The case for the prosecution was that the object of the accused in administering the drug was to obtain possession of the ornaments worn by the girl.

At the close of the case for the prosecution, Mr. Hamilton summed up the evidence, remarking that the statements of the little girl, given in a simple, truthful, and inteligent style, must have impressed itself upon the minds of the jury.

His lordship, in summing up the case, said there could be no doubt that dhatura was the kind of poison used. The two prisoners took the three strangers, who had given their evidence, to a distant district of Bombay, and there in a tea shop, administered the drug. They went out for a short time on the pretence of getting sugar, which, when brought, they mixed with the tea. The shopkeeper did not, but his wife saw the accused mixing with the tea the stuff they had brought.

The jury without retiring, found the two accused guilty of administering poison with the object of robbing. Prisoners, when about to be sentenced, prayed for mercy. His lordship, in passing sentence said the offence was a very grave one, much graver than one done by violence. They were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six years each. The court then adjourned till 11 o'clock this (Monday) morning.

AFFAIRS IN SAWANTWADI.

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is no exaggeration to say that the accession of Rao Bahadur V. P. Gupte to the office of the State Karbari, has imparted a distinctly elevated tone to the administration of the State of Sawantwadi. His honest fidelity to the interests of justice and disinterested efforts to ameliorate the condition of the backward classes, have won for him the love and respect of all the people. The large sums of money he lent to the manufacturers and landholders, at a very low rate of interest, out of the State treasury, have saved many a family from ruin. The affection which he feels towards the delayed representatives of the old nobility of Sawantwadi, has assumed a tangible form. He introduced into the local Legislative Committee, a bill, whose object it was to exempt from liability to attachment in execution of a decree the allowances and stipends, which the Sirdars and Mehamans of all grades receive from the State. The bill received the sanction of the Bombay Government, last week, and has been now passed into law. The new piece of legislation will, no doubt, prove an effective way to the restoring stability of this ancient State. The descendants of those illustrious Mahrattas, who once over-ran half India and founded an empire, of which the remnants flourish still around us, can in this State be seen, sunk into the lowest depth of squalid poverty.

It has of late become a fashion with a certain class of people to account for the miseries of the Mahrattas, most of whom are agriculturists, by running them down as thriftless persons, living beyond their means, spending their savings extravagantly in marriage expenses, improvident to a degree, and never thinking of the "morrow." Of course these vices may be detected in individuals. The Mahrattas are generally unequated and consequently without broad range of intelligence. The embarrassed condition of the Mahrattas seems to be rather their misfortune than their fault. Careful inquiries will show that the money-lenders in most cases take undue advantage of the ignorance of their debtors. There will be found in this State a large number of creditors who either forge bonds or withhold the consideration mentioned in a bond, or obtain new bonds in satisfaction of old bonds and decrees, while at the same time try to enforce the latter. It is not a rare occurrence to find them neglecting to give credit for payments made. The courts chiefly look to bonds and their genuine execution for proofs of claim. They decline to go beyond the bond. Suits are heard in the absence of the defendants and "ex parte" decisions are given in a great majority of cases.

What should be done then to provide against these frauds? Every bond to which an agriculturist is a party should be written by or under the supervision of the village registrar, appointed for the purpose and should be executed in his presence and attested by him. The village registrar should endorse on the bond whether the consideration money was or was not paid before him, and where a bond is renewed, should put his mark upon the document which the bond supercedes. All this will be undoubtedly reasonable and fair to both parties, and the agriculturist will know what he is about. He will have no ground to complain of the failure or non-receipt of consideration. The creditor also is by this registration system so far secured. The instrument he gets will be one, the validity of which can never be impugned, executed as it will be in the presence of the registrar. The village registrars should be responsible to the General Registration Department, which would exercise a strict watch over their work. The success of this scheme seems to me to be beyond question. Persons fit for the posts of the village registrars will be found without difficulty. Retired military or civil officers and village accountants or fowjdars can safely be entrusted with these duties.

It is hoped that Rao Bahadur Gupte will think over this scheme and induce the Political Agent to give it a fair trial.—Yours, etc.,

SAWANTWADI MAHRATA.

DR. VIEGAS AND HOUSE-INSPECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the course of the debate in the Corporation on the proposition of disallowing the item of "house inspection" several members took part, of whom Dr. Viegas was one. He said "what right have the house-owners to be the means and cause of killing people"? To be courteous in this connection I would say that nothing could be more absurd than to talk like this. No house-owner has done anything to show that he ever dreamt of assuming such a right. Will Dr. Viegas point out only one instance, not many, in which a house-owner has been "the means and cause of killing people"? I defy him to do it. He appears to be too innocent to know that a man, whether he be a house-owner or a Corporator or a Dr. Viegas, who has "been the means and cause of killing people" would at once be pounced upon by law in any country, however uncivilized. So far we are not aware of any house-owner having been "the means and cause of killing people." But I beg to put it to Dr. Viegas—what right has he to speak so miserably and indifferently about the house-owners, putting aside all sense of responsibility that is inseparable from his duty as a Corporator. Just as the house-owners have no right "to be the means and cause of killing people," Dr. Viegas has no right to call the house-owners practically "murderers"—house-owners, whom he is one of those who have been the cause of overburdening with Municipal rates and taxes, which absorb one-fifth of their income. This illogical and utterly reckless utterance of Dr. Viegas is an insult added to the injury done to the house-owners.

Dr. Viegas says "By what right could the house-owners recover rents for places that are not fit for beasts to live in"? What ignorance of simple rules of give and take! If places are used for habitation, whether they be, or be not fit, (according to Dr. Viegas' clean and clear notions)* for beasts to live in, the rents therefore are due. Would Dr. Viegas have us believe by this statement that he would some day come and stop in a house and then decline to pay the rent, characterising the house as "not fit for beasts to live in"? Nobody would say this is not absurd talk.

Dr. Viegas says "They talk of poor widows, but what right have poor widows owning houses to make other poor women widows?" Can any thing be more absurd? Can Dr. Viegas show a single instance in which a widow owning a house forced a woman and her husband to live in her house, and then "killing" the husband, made the woman a widow? People become tenants of their own free will. Nobody would—but which is of greater consequence for Dr. Viegas to learn—nobody ever could with impunity make by his or her action a woman a widow.

Sir, I ask to be allowed to avail myself of this opprtunity to say that for some time past we have been now and then treated by Dr. Viegas with his illogical and unlearned utterances. Beneficial as he was, let us wish he does not speak recklessly.—Yours,

SHAPOORJEE DORABJEE.

Bombay, 9th, February.

THE LATE MR. RALPH KERSHAW.

THE late Mr. Kershaw, writes a correspondent, was born at Udwada in the year 1839 and was educated at Wilson's School. He commenced public life at a very early age. He was on the staff of the then well known Vernacular Weekly Paper "Chabook" which he edited for some time, being then about 16 years of age only. He then became a Protestant Missionary and afterwards joined the Catholic Church of which he was a staunch follower until the day of his death. He served the Educational Department and assisted the Surat Mission. Later on he entered the Railway service and when Station Master at Baroda, he was selected by His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda to fill an important post in the State. He organised and started the Opium Department in 1878, with which he was connected for seventeen years, placing it on a very sound basis. He was rewarded for this work by being raised to Suba (i.e. District Collector and Magistrate) of Kadi, which is the largest Division of the Baroda State. He was subsequently transferred to Amreli and then to Nawsari. In the last Division especially, he won golden opinions all round and was one of the most popular Subhas this town ever had. He did Yeoman service during the late famine, no heart in the division bleeding more for the poor people than his. Naosari will long mourn him. He was the only Christian who ever occupied a Subha's post in the Revenue Department. He was one of the most trusted officers of His Highness. He had been ailing for two months and expired on the 3rd of February last. He died in harness (for he was serving the State till the last week of his death) full of years and honours. He was buried the next evening at the Sherbatia Tank near the Lunsicui Maidan, the most prominent place in Naosari. The funeral was attended by Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwar, His Highness' Brother, who now succeeds Mr. Kershaw as Subha. All the State Officers and principal gentlemen of the town of Naosari, followed the funeral. The procession was headed by a squadron of Lancers followed by the state standard, and drums and another squad of Irregular Cavalry. The offices, schools and shops in the Town were closed. Large crowds collected on the roads through which the mournful procession passed. The funeral was most imposing and touching, every body feeling that he had lost a friend. Mr. Kershaw leaves a large family and countless friends to mourn his loss.

BOMBAY RACES.

SECOND DAY, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

	P.	M.
1st Race—The Produce Stakes	3	5
2nd Race—The Desert Stakes	3	30
3rd Race—The Mahaluxhmi Stakes	4	0
4th Race—The Paddock Stakes	4	30
5th Race—The Mansfield Plate	5	0
6th Race—The Dealers Plate	5	30
7th Race—The Stewards Purse	5	55

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES,

	Local time. P. M.
Colaba	2 30
Church Gate	2 35
Grant Road	2 46
Arrives at Mahaluxmi	2 51

HANDICAPS.

The Mansfield Plate—6 furlongs—Security 10-0, Vigorous 8-10, Kelso 8-3, Orion 7-6, Gemlio 7-5, Recruit 7-2, Seamlet 7-1, Harkaway 7-0. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 5 lbs.

The Mahaluxmi Stakes—1 Mile—Tubul cain II 10-13, Teepookhana 9-1, Spark 8-3, Bessibot 7-11, Peerage 6-13, and Holkar 6-9. Top weight not accepting weights raised 7 lbs.

The Desert Stakes—6 furlongs—Yildiz 9-7, President 7-1, Shah 8-12, Regal 8-5, Shanghai 8-5, Chieftain 7-12, Admirer 7-11, Miskin 7-8, Jehangir 7-7, Rubdan 7-6, Chungiz 7-3*

The Produce Stakes—1 Mile—Evening 10-0, Prime 8 2 Exile II 7-10, Lady Newbrook 7-9, Menelaus 7-3 and Daisy Bele 7-6.

The Dealers Plate—1 Mile—Prince Charlie 9-12, Sweet Vernal 8-7, Hakeem 8-3, Muswood 8-2, Arthur 8-0, Lispute 7-7, Special 7-6, Rocket 7-4, Arbid 7-1.

The Stewards Purse—5 Furlongs—Rebecca 9-7, Not Yet 9-3, Beecles 9-2, Nada 8-10, Bandicoot 8-3, Ocean 8-1, Investment 7-10, Veera 7-6, and Miss Burnie 6-7.

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

The Mansfield Plate—Misrule, Terapore, Ayrdale, Veneda, Forest, De Wilton, Jolly Friar, Cherry, Spark, Messmate, Tubal Cain II, Maito, Stand Off, Henry and Sundowner.

The Mahaluxmi Stakes—Trenton, Terapore, Veneda, Wilfred, Chokebore, Borderminstrel, Henry and Coin.

The Desert Stakes—Hakam, Eclipse, Reminder and Arthur.

The Produce Stakes—Killarney, Esmeralda, Bijley and Recollect.

The Dealers Plate—Pretender, Angler, Witness, President and Bonaparte.

The Stewards Purse—Golden Girl, Acme, Pansy, Gelsten and Cadet.

The Paddock Stakes—Greyleg, Nevermind, Panalla, Noble man, Jamil II, Tam Ring, Magistrate, Muskerry and Vakil.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 10th February, 1901.

"JEHANGIR THE MAGNIFICENT."

THE performances of the above Burlesque originally fixed for the 22nd, 24th and 29th January, will be given at the Novelty Theatre on the 7th, 8th and 11th March. Seats already booked for the 22nd, 24th and 29th January, will be retained for the corresponding numbers on the first, second and third nights of the 7th, 8th and 11th March, respectively. Particular attention is drawn to the hour at which the performances will commence, which is 9 o'clock and not 9-30 as erroneously printed on the tickets. The Managements take this opportunity of thanking the public for their continued support notwithstanding the postponements of the Burlesque.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 11.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

For Judgment.

456-00—K B Mehta—Narayen Madhavjee vs Purshotam Vithal—Bic

VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND.
NOTICE.

A MEETING of the members of the General Committee of the VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUND will be held in the hall of the Municipal Corporation on WEDNESDAY next, the 13th instant, at 5-30 P.M., when the report of the Executive Committee on the object of the proposed fund will be submitted.

S. REBSCH,
SASSOON J. DAVID,
IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA,
JEHANGHIR B. PETIT,
VASSONJI KHIMJI,
NARONDAS PURSHOTUMDAS,
NOEL PATON,
ABDULHUSAN ADAMJI PEERBHOY,
D. E. WACHA,
Honorary Secretaries.

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THE LAW OF 1900.
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Secretary.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Indrapura, 3,151 tons, Captain A E Hollingsworth, will sail to-day, for Calcutta in ballast.

THE s s Wennington, 1,912 tons, Captain W G Diver, arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Mussowa, 28th January, in ballast.

THE Hall Line s s Eden Hall, 2,3-2 tons, Captain W H Wilkes, arrived in harbourgon Saturday from Karachi, 6th February with a general cargo.

THE s s Baron Fairlie, 2,324 tons, Captain E Wisnom, arrived in harbour on Friday, from Calcutta, 17th January, via coast ports, with a general cargo, and one deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J A Robertson, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut Genl Low, Brigadier-Genl Gardiner, Col Lloyd, Major Stanton, Captain Baynes, Mr Thacker, Miss Low, Miss Whittell, Hon'ble Mr O'Brien, Mr J S Kirkbride and 60 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Karachi, 7th Feoruary, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Hon'ble D McIver, Hon'ble Mr W m Batty, Mr and Mrs Radocanachi and infant, Mr and Mrs Trent, Mr Bydell, Mrs M J Tomlinson, Mrs Smith, one native gentleman, and 35 deck. During the voyage she experienced fresh easterly to north-east-trip winds from Karachi to Pore Bunder, from thence variable to N-E light wind and fine weather.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—FEBRUARY 9.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Highflyer		Brock			Flagship
Penserosa		Groet			Receiving Hulk
Magdala		Greet			Turret-ship
Abyssinia		Greet	Wet Basin		Turret-ship
Plassy					Torpedo Catcher
Assaye		Coates			Torpedo Catcher
H M S Cossack		Capt Pigh			Cruiser
Do Racoon		Grant	Wet Basin		do
Hardinge		Ody	Dry Dock		I I Marine
Assaye		Browne			Transport
China	1464	Hill			M M & Co
Barawa	234	Jaffer			M M & Co
Ballaarat	2869	Reid			P & O Co
Valetta	2973	Tillard			P & O Co
Okara	3439	Cairnrick			M M & Co
Booldana	2860	McChellord			M M & Co
Ceylon		Hughes			I L Service Steamer
Clyde	2196	Valentini			P and O Co
Maria	34	Kemball			Yacht
Howick Hall	2375	Scott			W & A G & Co
King Arthur	1047	Hannah			B & P S N Co
Zamania	2812	Lee			M M & Co
Baku Standard		Tucker			M L & Co
Unity	929	Hanson			Bombay o
Pemba	38?	Martyr			M M & Co
Chusan	4300	Daniel	China	26-2	P & O Co
Okhla	3435	Steven			M M & Co
Haddon Hall	2677	Hood			K Nixon & Co
Baron Fairlie	2324	Wisnom			M M & Co
Dumra	762	Russell			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—FEBRUARY 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent
A	Gulf of Trinidad	1691	Duncanson	Hamburg		F M & Co
C	Daghestan	2812	Tittleoles	Antwerp	12-2	M M & Co
H&J	Virawa	2158	McDougall	Zanzibar	16-2	M M & Co
N	Oriental	3055	Jopheon	Calcutta	13-2	P & O Co
P	Nankin	3900	Benton	China	12-2	P & O Co
Q	W Hall	1912	Diver			T Morrison & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi	547	Fairweather	Karachi	12-2	Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent
3	R Rubattino	3044	Canepa	Genoa	15-2	C Boggiano
4	Bisagno	1510	Dante	H Kong	17-2	G Delaya
5	Flintshire	2476	Dwyer	Dunkirk	14-2	Bombay Co
6	Sunda	2987	Andrews	London	10-2	P & O Co
7	Matin	2433	Archer	Rangoon	15-2	K N & Co
9	Kden Hall	2332	Wilkes	Liverpool	16-2	K N & Co
10	Albano	2433	Kudenhoide	Antwerp		Glade & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Amra	170	Pigott	Karachi	12-2	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Wennington Hall s.	Diver	Massowa, Jan 28
	Baron Fairlie s	Wisnom	Calcutta, Jan 17
9	Kden Hall s	Wilkes	Karachi, Feb 6
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi, Feb 7
	Nairung s	Edge	Calcutta, Jan 13
10	Clan Menzies s	Beokes	Glasgow, Jan 5
	Persia s	Whaler	London, Jan 18

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	R I M S Canning	Kendall	Karachi
	Ilford s	Clarke	Rangoon, &c
	Merkara s	Sharpe	Calcutta, &c
	Clan Murray s	Beer	Antwerp, &c
	Caledonia s	Gordon	London, &c
10	Kola s	Robertson	Karachi

The steamer Indrapura, Captain Hollingsworth, for Calcutta, obtained her port-clearance on Saturday.

The following vessels entered for for loading on Saturday:—
steamer Gulf of Trinidad, for Hamburg, &c
" Eden Hall, for Liverpool and Marseilles
" Nairung, for Calcutta, &c
" Vitawa, for Zanzibar, &c

DAILY IMPORTS.—FEBRUARY 9.

FROM GLASGOW.
Gulf of Trinidad s—51 cases confectionery T Akberally
Clan Ranald s—13 cases whisky D Cow sjee
City of Lucknow s—1 qr cask whisky B Smyth and Co
Clan Mackenzie s—20 cases whisky H J Rustomjee and Co
Clan Chisholm s—20 cases whisky H J Rustomjee and Co
Clan Lamont s—10 cases whisky Cutler Palmer and Co
Arabia s—60 cases whisky Cutler Palmer and Co; 15 cases whisky D Dadabhoy
FROM LONDON.
Nankin s—6 packages photo materials Narayen Vishram and Co
Egypt s—11 cases stationery H Abdoolally
Arabia s—12 cases photo materials B Sakharam and Co
Persia s—25 cases port D Dadabhoy
Clydesdale s—20 cases port Cutler Palmer and Co
FROM CHARANTE.
Stanley Hall s—35 cases brandy D Dadabhoy
FROM MARSEILLES.
Annam s—1 cask cheese Phillips and Co
FROM TRIESTE.
Imperator s—16 cases soap S H Hassum

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Eden Hall s—1,100 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 28 bales hemp Soonderdas Pretumdas
FOR DUNKIRK.
Flintshire s—1,000 bales cotton Raill Brothers; 55 bales cotton Glazebrook Tejpal and Co; 2,100 cwt gingelly seed Volkart Brotuers; 3,191 cwt gingelly seed and 522 cwt poppy seed E D Sassoon and Co
FOR ANTWERP.
Daghestan s—150 bales hemp Seerval and Chinoy; 1,939 cwt teaseed Raili Brothers
FOR HAMBURG.
Gulf of Trinidad s—1,105 bales cotton Jehangi jee Byramjee and Co
FOR LEGHORN.
R Rubattino s—100 bales cotton Volkart Brothers
FOR NAPLES.
R Rubattino s—230 bales cotton Raili Brothers
FOR HONGKONG.
Nankin s—25 bales twist Tata and Co; 175 bales cotton M M Esaahoy; 5 bales piecegoods The Sva-Desai Mills Co Ld
Bisagno s—105 cwt sharkfins and 5 cwt fishmaws P F Talati; 28 bales cotton M H E Ellias
FOR SHANGHAI.
Oriental s—300 bales twist and 21 bales piecegoods Talati and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
Bombay, 11th February 1901.

The Squadron will parade at Church Gate Station at 7 a.m. precisely on Wednesday, the 13th instant. Dress—Marching order.

By Order
T. W. CUFF, Capt.,
Commanding, B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 11th February.

1 Orderly Sergeants for the week:—
No. 1 Company—Sergt H G Hyde,
No. 2 Company—Corpl W Ewing.
2. Parades for the week are as follows:—
No. 1 Company.
Tuesday, 12th instant—Range Finding. Parade at the Arsenal Gate, at 6-45 a.m.
Tuesday and Thursday—10 inch R M L Gun Drill and Squad Drill at the Town Hall Compound.
No. 2 Company
Tuesday—Examination for Gun Layers at Byculla Head-Quarters at 6-45 a.m.
Friday—Range Finding at the Bhandarwada Reservoir at 6-45 a.m.
3. There will be Class Firing at Coorla on Wednesday and Friday. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m. and Byculla 6-12 a.m.

By Order,
G. STODDARD, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN T. A. SAVAGE COMMANDING B V R.
Bombay, 11th February.

1. The Drills &c. for the week will be as follows:—
(1) St. Mary's College—At 4-15 p.m. to-morrow (Tuesday) the 12th instant and 7-15 a.m. on Thursday the 14th instant.
(2) Byculla School.—At 4-30 p.m. to-day (Monday) the 11th instant and Thursday the 14th instant.
(3) Cathedral High School.—At 4-35 p.m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays
(4) Byculla Scottish School.—At 3-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 13th instant.
(5) John Connon School.—At 3-30 p.m. on Friday the 15th instant.
(6) F Company at St. Mary's College Nesbit Road Byculla at 8-15 p.m. to-day (Monday) the 11th instant.
2. The Battalion will parade on Saturday next for night operations. The time and place will be notified hereafter.
3. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to F Company:—No. 1002 Vol E Dalton.
4. Targets will be ready from 7 to 8 a.m. on Friday next the 15th instant at the Revolver Range of the 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Lines) for all Officers and Sergeants who may wish to practice.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

WATTS—January 8, at Montreux, Switzerland, after a short illness, Ethel Grace the dearly beloved wife of G K Watts, and daughter of the late Colonel J G Bell, M S C, for many years Judicial Commissioner of Berar.

SURAT.

DEATH.

KURWA—February 9, at his son's residence, Begampura, Surat, Ebrahim Hyderali Kurwa, the father of Mr E E Kurwa, aged 101 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GYBBON-MONYPENNY—January 26, at Rhoni Tea Estate the wife of H d'A Gybbon-Monypenny, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CROSS—MILLER—January 24, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev Canon Luckman, M A, Lionel Douglas Cross, R. W. D. youngest son of the late Evan Cross, of Rhica, Monmouthshire to Amy M Miller, youngest daughter of the late James Miller, of Newbury, Berkshire.

SWINHOE—HAWES—January 31, at St Paul's Cathedral Ranchi, Chota Nagpur, by the Rt Rev the Bishop of Chota Nagpur, Charles D Swinhoe, youngest son of Colonel Charles Swinhoe, I S C, to Constance May Hewes, youngest daughter of Mr Charles W Hawes, late I C S.

DEATHS.

BALTHAZAR—February 4, at his residence No 1, Robinson Street, Calcutta, Carapiet Balthazar, of Rangoon, aged 62 years.

CONSTANTINE—January 27, at Constantina, Agra, of failure of the heart, Archimedes Constantine, late Head Clerk, Collector's Office, Agra, aged 74 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1901.

THE FAMINE COMMISSION AT AHMEDABAD.

THE Famine Commission closed its sittings at Ahmedabad on Thursday, having gathered there some of the most important evidence which has yet been laid before them. So much has been written and so much said of Famine, its causes and results in Guzarat, that all serious students of the subject must appraise at its true value the evidence tendered by Mr. Lely, whom even Mr. Vaughan Nash recognises as the friend and protector of the people in that part of the presidency. Mr. Lely, who is Commissioner of the Northern Division, has put in almost the whole of his prolonged service in Guzarat and has not only seen a good deal of the circumstances of the districts under his charge, but has made a painstaking and sympathetic study of their people. His testimony, therefore, as to the conditions which have led to the present unfortunate position in Guzarat may be accepted as authoritative and indisputable. He does not seek to deny that a succession of short crops and periods of low prices led to general depression. But only in Broach does he think there is anything in the statement that the soil is not so productive as it used to be, and the cause of this is to be found in some increase in excessive growth of cotton. In Ahmedabad food crops gave place to the cultivation of more valuable exportable staples and this doubtless contributed to the distressed condition in which the district found itself. He would not, however, attribute the misfortunes of the present day wholly to that cause, nor would be accept the figures given by some of the witnesses showing the relative cultivation of food and non-food crops as absolutely correct. Mr. Lely was at pains to enlighten the Commission as to the causes of Gazarati poverty. The daily habits of the people have grown more expensive. While the older men would be content with home-grown grain and country-made cloth, the younger generation seeks after Manchester made cloth, being in addition addicted to the consumption of sweetmeats, cheroots, pan-supari and other luxuries which their forefathers eschewed. To extravagance and improvidence, those inseparable vices, going for ever hand in hand, Mr. Lely attributes the Guzarati's present condition, rather than to the excessive growth of non-food crops. Their practice of storing grain has declined and for this, as a set-off to the many ways in which they have benefited the country, the construction of railways is held to be responsible. In the time before the railways came to Guzarat large quantities of food-grains were stored, but this practice has ceased. They stored it because they could not get rid of it, not from any motive of thrift. The long immunity from famine in the province made the people improvident, the opening of the railways confirmed them in improvident habits.

Whereas the cultivator in other provinces hides his money, or puts it into jewellery for his wife and family, the Guzarati buys the cattle for which the province is famous. If he had grain on which to feed them all would be well. But when scarcity comes the cattle die. For some time in the recent calamity they managed to stave off the evil day by selling ornaments, household goods, even the rafters of their houses, to satisfy the needs of the cattle, who were eating them up. They starved themselves rather than lose the cattle, even refusing to go on relief works lest their keeping cattle be held as a sufficient proof of the fact that they were not so impoverished as to require relief. When the cattle died, all was gone. What were the class of people hit by the crop failure and this mortality among the cattle? asked the President. What were the classes that first showed the pinch of distress?—It showed first on the fringe of the population in every village Mr. Lely replied—those who lived on the villager, such as the village servants, the beggars, and so on; then came the lower class of labourers, next the permanent labourers, the lower class cultivators, and gradually the better class cultivators were hit. Guzarati cattle are delicately reared and cannot withstand hard treatment and short commons. The Guzarat ox, like his master, said Mr. Wood, who also gave evidence at Ahmedabad is luxurious and as for the latter the lowest Bhil is more luxurious than the most refined cultivator of the Deccan. There was a breezy freshness about Mr. Wood's evidence, by the way, which must have come as a pleasant relief to the monotony of the proceedings at Ahmedabad. He spoke of the cholera scare at Broach. Twelve thousand men left one particular work, and dropped by the hedges, dead of the disease. Mr. Wood, aided by the Assistant Engineer, coped with the epidemic on their own works successfully. They at once abolished all compulsory measures, coaxed the men to go to work as usual letting them live where they liked. After this was done Mr. Wood rode over to Broach to get the sanction of the Collector. Asked if it were necessary to obtain sanction Mr. Wood replied that he had no power under the famine code to act as he had done. But it is evident Mr. Wood is a man of resource and not easily overcome by difficulties. Asked whether he could not have divided the workers into smaller gangs of a thousand or five hundred and marched them about to safe places "just like chessmen," he replied, with great promptness; But they were men, sir, and not chessmen.

There is some hope for an officer who recognisesthat he is dealing with men, even though they be famine stricken wrecks. And if Mr. Wood receives the reward of his merits, there is evidently a future before him. But, alas! it seldom pays to be out-spoken. He gave fair expression to his views on the subject of relief. And on some points they are in direct antipathy to those of the powers that be. Mr. Wood holds that famine relief was overdone inasmuch as they were troubled with people, not fit for relief, not at the end of their resources; and it was underdone as regards the wage scale. This had been reduced and he had seen people picking the gum off trees by the roadside because they could not get more than three pice on the works. His predecessor had written in one of his reports "we are killing the people" and he himself after seeing the effects of the reduced wage was inclined to think he might have written the same. He would also desire wider discretion in giving gratuitous relief so as to reach those people who go out getting fodder for cattle. Our present system did not reach those people who remain at home with a bullock or a milch buffalo. Mr. Weir, the Collector of Surat, sees eye to eye with Mr. Wood in regard to the compulsory residence clause and from remarks which have from time to time fallen from the President it may be gathered that this testimony was particularly acceptable to him. Some people relieved had to travel as much as fifty miles to obtain work. Mr. Weir has striven in a multiplicity of ways to relieve the people in his collectorate. But it would appear he has little fault to find with the Government system. Although it has been pointed out that the Commissioners and Collectors have great powers under the Famine Code, those powers do not appear to be sufficiently elastic, even Mr. Lely admitted that he did not feel it open for him to introduce a new system of works. Colonel Clarkson, the Sanitary Commissioner, gave the Commission the benefit of his experience in regard to medical relief for the famine stricken and offered some sound suggestions which may be adopted in case of future necessity.

THE COLONIES AND INDIAN IMMIGRANTS.

A STUDY of the return prepared at the instance of Sir William Wedderburn, regarding the disabilities imposed upon British Indians in British Colonies and dependencies, shows that practically Natal and the Cape are the only places where any serious restrictions are placed upon Indian immigrants. New South Wales, Queensland and Western Australia have laws directed at keeping the Asiatic out of the country. The New South Wales Immigration Restriction Act prohibits the entrance of all immigrants who cannot write a European language. In Western Australia the Imported Labour Registry Act prohibits the importation of labourers except under contracts of service. Victoria has recently introduced legislation on the lines of the New South Wales Immigration Act, prohibiting the entry of all immigrants unable to write a European language or likely to become a charge on the public or on charity, or suffering from an infectious or contagious disease. It is beyond doubt that the colour question in South Africa is most painfully acute, but so far as the legal "restriction" and "disabilities" imposed upon Indians are concerned, they are not considerably different from the actual conditions under which the bulk of the emigrant Indians live in their own country. Under the laws of Natal, Indians can only obtain intoxicating liquor for consumption on licensed premises. Perhaps that is considered a hardship, but at any rate it is a check on drunkenness. Cattle cannot be moved from place to place without a pass, this restriction being necessary to prevent cattle lifting. In Pietermaritzburg and Durban all Indian servants are strictly enjoined under penalties to register the particulars of their service. The law requiring all coloured persons going about after 9 p. m in towns to give an account of themselves, applies to Indians as well as others, and natives of all countries which have not elective institutions are excluded from the Parliamentary franchise. The entrance into the Colony of persons who cannot write a European language, except in the case of those regularly introduced under an authorised scheme of immigration, is prohibited as well as those who follow disreputable occupations, are paupers, or persons afflicted with an infectious disease. The most serious and unfair restrictions are in regard to trade, for a licence to start business as a shopkeeper may not be granted to any one who is unable to keep his accounts in English; while in Zululand only Europeans can hold property in mines. Those restrictions are of course primarily directed at the South African native, but they are framed so as to include Indians in their unfair provisions. Another law provides that covenanted Indian servants must return to India on the expiry of their indentures unless the indentures are renewed.

That regulation has been probably framed in the interests of the persons it refers to, though there is the provision that in default of returning to his native land at the expiry of his covenant the servant must take out a yearly license, the cost of which is £3. In Cape Colony the legislature does not impose any disabilities or restrictions especially on British Indians. But at Kimberley and East London the local municipal authorities have, by virtue of powers conferred upon them, placed restrictions on the Indians in those places. At Kimberley the Indian immigrants are gathered in "locations" under a Superintendent. This official allots a site for each dwelling and exacts a tax of ten shillings a quarter for each allotment. Every resident in the location is required to satisfy the Superintendent as to his manner of livelihood and the number of cattle he possesses. Only those Indian immigrants employed in the mines or as private servants are permitted to reside within the town and any resident of a location who desires to trade has first to obtain the Superintendent's sanction and pay a tax of £1 per quarter for a license. In East London the regulations are much the same with the addition that the location cattle are not permitted to graze on municipal common land and no resident of a location may enter a municipal street or public place between the hours of 8 p. m. and 5 a. m. Though these are actual "disabilities," the Lahore paper which has gone to the trouble of analysing the return asked for by Sir William Wedderburn reminds us that the Indian immigrants to whom they apply are for the most part coolies and their disabilities are to a great extent such as would bear upon them in India. The disabilities of not being able to vote or to serve on juries are matters that many others besides coolies are cheerfully content to labour under in this country. There are restrictions in the possession of arms and the low caste native is not permitted to spread his dwellings exactly where he pleases. There are special labour laws which are no whit less severe than those in the Colonies requiring the due performance of contracts. The only actual cause for grievance in the laws regarding Indians in South Africa, and it is a serious one, is the circumstance that the native of India, peaceful and loyal as he is, seems to be regarded in his location, precisely in the same way as the South African native who may be little removed from savagery and whose temper is an uncertain quantity The treatment of which educated Indians have had reason to complain in South Afria is another matter, for which not the laws, but the want of discrimination among Colonials is responsible.

THE CHINESE AS WARRIORS.

SPECULATION as to the future of China and the Chinese has to deal with contrarieties more perplexing than the windings of Far Eastern diplomacy. As a rule the individual Chinaman is the most pacific person in the world and is prepared to take cuffs and halfpence with equal placidity. In the mass the Chinese are peace loving and submissive and yet few nations have spilt so much blood in civil war. The history of successive dynasties is a record of internecine strife, of wide revolutionary outbreaks in which vast numbers of the people have perished. During the last fifty years war has been almost continuous in China. These outbreaks, however, have been primarily revolts against oppression endured until it became unbearable. So that, as a writer in the "China Mail" remarks, "it may still remain true that in spite of so many towns burnt and so many millions of lives sacrificed the Chinese are a peace-loving people averse to fighting, who will endure a great deal before they stake their lives on the chance of battle. If, the writer adds, they were more warlike by nature they would to-day be better prepared. He concludes that there is no reasonable fear that China will ever become a war-loving people or exercise any appreciable influence on the balance of power among the nations of the earth. That was not the opinion of "Chinese Gordon" when he organised the "Ever Victorious Army" nor is it the opinion of Lord Wolseley and Sir Robert Hart who believe that, given proper organization, there is a future before China as a war-like power. Still there are cogent reasons to support the belief that China will never be a warrior nation of any influence beyond the borders of the Flowery Land. In the first place the educated Chinese regard the profession of arms with contempt. "The teaching of the sages is all against war. Mencius says of great soldiers. They are great criminals." In China the pen is mightier than the sword. The best minds and families of the empire avoid the army with the inevitable result that it is the inefficient machine we know it to be. The Chinese have never been able to withstand a fighting race. The Mongols, Manchus, Huns and Tartars all easily conquered the Celestials; and modern history has not taught any lesson contrary to that of ancient times. Condemned by the sages the warlike spirit has never been nurtured by imperial attention and, says the article previously quoted, as a national trait it is now almost extinct. On the other hand the desire for peace and willingness to submit have become abnormally developed. Herein, it may be added, is the real Chinese peril to the West, for if the fighting propensity has been subdued in the Chinaman, except when he is driven to turn, he has devoted his energy to industry and his victories of peace are seen wherever he is allowed to set his foot as an immigrant.

AMONGST the passengers who proceeded to Europe, on Saturday afternoon, by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Caledonia, were the Right. Rev. Dr. MacArthur, Lord Bishop of Bombay, and Mrs. MacArthur; Captain Baker-Carr, Aide-de-Camp to H. E. Lord Curzon; and Professor Ramsay.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ROBERT LOW commanding the forces, Bombay Command, accompanied by Brigadier General J. A. Barlow, Deputy Assistant General, Bombay Command, Colonel R. C. Lloyd, R.E., Chief Engineer, Bombay Command, Major H. E. Stanton, D.S.O., Assistant Military Secretary; and Captain C. E. Baynes, A.D.C., proceeded on tour to Sind District, in the Karachi mail steamer "Kola" yesterday. A salute of 15 guns will be fired from the saluting Battery to announce his departure to-day.

THE P. & O. s. s. "Egypt" which left here on the 26th January arrived at Marseilles on Saturday.

MR. JOHN ROBERTS, the billiard champion, will play at the Elphinstone Cricket Club to-night at 9 o'clock.

A meeting of the Victoria Memorial Committee will be held on Wednesday evening in the Municipal Hall.

THE reserve in silver held by the Paper Currency Department amounted, on the 31st January, to Rs. 5,87,48,447.

THE total mortality in Calcutta on Wednesday was 110. There were ten cases of plague reported and the same number of deaths from that cause.

DUE official intimation of the Queen's death was sent to the Amir of Kabul, whose acknowledgment of the sad news is certain to be a sympathetic one.

THE Government of India have sanctioned an extra grant of Rs. 10,000 to be spent during the current financial year on the reconstruction of the Gurkha lines at Almora.

WE understand owing to the death of her Majesty the Queen, the Maharaja of Jodhpore has withdrawn his polo teams from the coming Champion Polo Tournament at Meerut.

IN view of the continuation of the blockade of the Mahsud-Waziris, arrangements have been made for the comfort during the summer months of the troops engaged in holding the posts.

MAJOR STRACHEY, Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor, is going on furlough for a few months to Italy this summer, and will leave Bombay by the mail steamer of the 9th March.

THE Ranaghat bridge over the Astor river in Kashmir was badly damaged last month by rocks falling from the hill sides above. Traffic, which was temporarily suspended, has been resumed.

LEAVE out of India is now open under ordinary conditions, except that all officers when applying for leave should submit a written undertaking not to apply for employment in South Africa.

THE FAMINE COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

AHMEDABAD, FEB. 7.

THE last sessions of the Famine Commission here was a short one, the only witness to-day being the Hon. Mr. Lely, Commissioner for the Northern Division of the Bombay Presidency, and Lieutenant Colonel Clarkson, the Sanitary Commissioner.

The latter who gave his evidence first was questioned by the President in regard to the line of demarcation between Gujerat and the rest of the Presidency as far as mortality is concerned.

It seems from the figures that such a broad line may possibly be drawn. What month would you be disposed to take to test such a matter?—April or May.

In April the mortality in Ahmedabad was 10·71; in Broach 11·10; in Kaira 12·66; in the Panch Mahals 21·36; Surat and Thana were not greatly distressed and may be neglected. Now Ahmednagar had a death rate of 98·23; Khandesh 12·69; Nasik 6·63; Sholapur 4·61. We were told by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner that the famine might be divided into three periods, that up to cholera, the cholera period, and the rains. The mortality in the second period had a well defined cause, that in the third period was to an aggravation of climatic conditions, and as for the period up to May when cholera began, he said it was due altogether to starvation, defective and insufficient food. Is that your view?—I think that would be it.

Do you connect that rising mortality with any defect in the relief administration of the province?—No, I do not.

It has been stated by Major Dyson that the mortality was caused by the inadequate distribution of gratuitous relief, but it is not always found that the mortality follows exactly the curve of gratuitous relief, when districts are compared. Can you give me any explanation of that?—Might it not be the number of strangers in the place. They were not put of course on gratuitous relief, but they appear in the mortality statistics.

Your explanation is that it really depends on the immigration question?—That is one of the reasons.

Colonel Clarkson considered the wages given just adequate and such as kept the people in fair condition.

The examination of Mr. Lely occupied over two hours and a half. Mr. Lely had spent the greater part of his service in Gujerat and probably knows more about the province than anyone in the service. He began by sketching the position of the Province and among the statements which had not been previously put before the Commission, he said that there had been complaints of recent years, that the soil is not so productive as it used to be, especially in Broach, partly owing to the excessive growth of cotton, and to the neglect of proper rotation. There is no doubt, added Mr. Lely, "that the habits of the people have grown more expensive in later days. The former generation would content themselves with home grown grain, and country made cloth, but the new generation seeks for sweetmeats and cheroots and Manchester-made cloth, and so on."

Have you noticed the habit of growing profitable non-food crops instead of food crops?—In Ahmedabad perhaps.

Is there a decrease in the habit of storing grain?—Undoubtedly. Before the railways came into Gujerat the cultivator stored grain because he had nothing else to do with it.

And the immunity of the country from famine during more than two generations is due to this storing of grain?—Yes

Is it true that whilst in other provinces the cultivator puts his money in ornaments and jewels for his wife and daughters, the Gujerati puts his money in cattle?—Yes, they started the famine with small stocks of grain and with large numbers of cattle. They sold their ornaments and even the rafters of their houses before they would part with the cattle. When the cattle died they lost everything.

Who were the first to feel the pinch?—The village servants, then the lower classes of labourers. Then the petty cultivators and lastly the better class of cultivators. There was a great deal of private charity and Ahmedabad was especially noted for its charity and this swelled the number of immigrants, who, at first were those in search of work and others and distinct from those who afterwards just staggered in and died in the ditch.

Mr. Lely went on to say that he proposed a suspension of Government Revenue to the extent of 45 per cent., but the Government of Bombay, thinking the distress at that time was not such as to warrant such a suspension, asked him to revise his estimate; eventually 72 per cent had to be suspended. No announcement of suspension was made at first. It has been stated to me that the fear of having to pay all their revenue deterred the cultivators from digging wells for irrigation. I issued an order myself that anyone who put his land under fodder should not be called upon to pay the assessment.

Then there is no foundation for that statement?—I do not think so.

I thought it was an extraordinary statement.

Mr. Lely went on to say that a great many of the people were constitutionally unable to do a hard day's work and had to be coaxed to work. But he did not consider that he had power to open a work merely because such a work would be attractive to certain villages to induce them to come to it. He was not justified in opening works simply to meet the idiosyncraxies of the people.

But would you not consider that you had the power to open more than one work in say 200 square miles to meet the objections of people who were inclined to cling to their villages until they died?—I should not consider I had the power to go outside the general plan of administration.

My question is whether the head officer of the division should not be able, without further reference, to open relief works? The Commissioner is supposed to follow the general plan.

You deny people the opportunity of coming on relief works by bringing them near them and you make that the reason for not bringing them upon relief?—That is what the policy comes to. I think if one deals faithfully with the Bhils one can get them to work?—But we have not the sort of people who could do it.

Now you are coming to the true explanation; it is one of establishment.

The President then questioned Mr. Lely as to the wider administration of gratuitous relief, and the Commissioner remarked that "There is a worse evil than starvation, is the extinction of self reliance."

"I have seen that stated" remarked the President, "and I do not agree. When you enter on a campaign of famine relief your object is to save life in the first place, and to look afterwards to self-reliance. What is the good of preserving the people's self-respect if they die. The Deputy Sanitary Commissioner has said that the small distribution of gratuitous relief in the early months of the year was a cause of the great mortality?—But I do not agree with the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner in the least in the way he has put it.

This finished the evidence at Ahmedabad, except that the President curtly disposed of the evidence of Mr. Jewanji Limjibhai, the gentleman who initiated the Gujerat revenue collection inquiry. He had been asked to come the previous day, but had not appeared. He now wished to give his evidence in Gujerati although he knows English well. "No, you will not give your evidence in Gujerati, Mr. A Jiwanji: You are not giving your evidence to the gallery, but to the Commission. As for Mr. Jewanji's "evidence" it was practically nil, for his written statement was read out by Sir Antony who remarked that all the points had received the full attention of the Commission, and the sitting came to an end.

DEPARTURE OF THE LORD BISHOP OF BOMBAY.

THE Bishop of Bombay sailed on Sa

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

DE WET'S WHEREABOUTS.

LONDON, FEB. 9.

Lord Kitchener telegraphs that De Wet is still North of Smithfield and not Thaba Nchu as was erroneously stated in his former despatch.

OPERATIONS AGAINST THE BOERS.

The Boers who attacked Pompey Siding are now moving on Philipolis.

Lord Methuen has scattered the enemy eastwards of Vryburg.

Corks' column has destroyed their supplies at Petersburg and captured 3,500 horses and cattle.

PLAGUE AT CAPETOWN.

Two cases of bubonic plague have occurred at Capetown. The rats there are also infected and a wholesale slaughter of them is proceeding.

THE ADVANCE OF GENERAL FRENCH.

LONDON, FEB. 10.

Latest news from the seat of war states that General French has occupied Ermelo, and that 6,000 Boers are retiring on Amsterdam.

ATTACK ON SMITH DORRIEN'S OUTPOSTS.

The Boers have violently attacked Smith Dorrien's outposts at Bothwell, which suffered severely. The enemy were, however, repulsed with very heavy loss.

THE CAPE INVASION.

The Boer invaders, it is stated, are nine miles from Graaffreinet, and are also in the neighbourhood of Rosmead.

THE BOER ATTACK ON SMITH DORRIEN.

LONDON, FEB. 10.

A despatch from Lord Kitchener states that Louis Botha with 2,000 Boers attacked Smith Dorrien's force at Bothwell, but was repulsed after severe fighting in which the Boer General Spruit and two field Cornets were killed and twenty dead and many wounded were left on the field.

Our casualties were 24 killed and 53 wounded.

DE WET'S MOVEMENTS.

De Wet is apparently crossing the railway to the Southward of Jagersfontein having failed to cross the drifts Eastward of Bethulie.

THE HAY PAUNCEFATE TREATY.

It is understood at Washington that England has not accepted the Senate's amendments to the Hay Pauncefate treaty and has made counter proposals.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

LONDON, FEB. 9.

The "Times" Peking correspondent states that Russia has offered to take the Northern Chinese Railways North of the Great Wall as part payment of the indemnity due.

THE TITLE OF PRINCE OF WALES.

It is officially announced that the Duke of York will not be created Prince of Wales till after his return from Australia.

NEW ISSUE OF EXCHEQUER BONDS.

A new issue of eleven millions of Exchequer bonds at three per cent., repayable in 1935 is announced.

LATER.

It is officially notified that after the present issue, the Government, if it requires to borrow for war purposes, will resort to more permanent securities than Exchequer bonds.

THE KING WILL VISIT GERMANY.

After the opening of Parliament the King will visit the Empress Frederick and probably also the Emperor William.

THE GERMAN PRESS AND THE KAISER.

The German Press comments unfavourably on the compliments paid by the Emperor William while in England and especially refers to his decorating Earl Roberts with the order of the Black Eagle, declaring that it is opposed to the sentiments of the German people.

PORTUGAL AND HOLLAND.

Portugal has agreed to permit the return of Mr. Pott, the Dutch Consul, to Lourenco Marques.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, FEB. 8

The Bombay Mails of 25th ultimo; arrived at Briadisi yesterday.

EUROPEAN STAFF CLERKS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 8.

The formation is sanctioned of a body of 63 European Staff Clerks for District and 1st class Station Staff Officers in India. The new arrangement comes into force at once, but is not to interfere with the vested interests of those already holding these appointments. The service will comprise nine narter-Master Sergeants, 18 Color-Sergeants, 27 Sergeants, and 9 Sergeants, all receiving Infantry pay and allowances of rank, plus a Staff pay, ranging from thirty to sixty rupees a month, with the unattached list arrangement for pensions. The general list is created for Chief Warders of Military Prisons throughout India, and Staff pay rising from twenty to eighty rupees monthly, according to the importance of their charges.

LIEUTENANT WOODHOUSE.

Lieutenant Woodhouse, 26th Bombay Infantry, now in China, has been invalided home.

DANISH CONSUL, BOMBAY.

In the "Gazette of India," Foreign Departmen the appointment of Mr. J. C. R. Johnston as Danish Consul for Bombay, is recognised.

A FINE PAID.

The long outstanding fine of Rs. 2,000 has been paid in to the Political Officer at Thal Kutrum by the Malik, Gulbat and Shahar Khels.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Captain Brand, 5th Bombay Infantry, is permitted to resign the service with effect from to-day.

Capt. Barton, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, officiates as Cantonment Magistrate, Secunderabad, vice Severs.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commanders Chandler, Warden and Beauchamp are gazetted first, second and third grade Commanders respectively.

Mr. C. E. Palmer, Examiner of Marine Accounts, has ten months furlough from to-morrow.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 8.

Brigadier-General Hart completes his tenure of the Belgaum Command on the 2nd March, but continues thereafter to officiate at Quetta.

Brigadier-General Plowden has proceeded to Bombay on short leave, Colonel Anderson officiating in Belgaum during his absence.

It is understood that an increase is likely to be made shortly in the number of appointments in the Order of British India open to native officers.

Five batteries of twelve pounder wire guns for the R. H. A. are under orders for India; they are in addition to the six batteries of quick-firing fifteen pounders that are being purchased from Germany.

A change is sanctioned in Army Regulations assimilating rates on active service batta for all followers in Madras and Bombay Commands, to those admissible in Bengal and Punjab and admitting a number of men previously entitled to batta to this privileage in all Commands alike. Men engaged on similar duties on service therefore will in future receive the same batta. The existing followers of Madras and Bombay Commands who are entitled under hitherto existing rules to batta when marching as well as on field service will continue to enjoy this privilege, but all freshly appointed will come under the new rules.

The return of the Indian Contingent from Australia is expected to be delayed about five weeks by visiting New Zealand, &c.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Tower, R.E., is posted to Sind district as Commanding Royal Engineers.

Captain Tyler, R.F.A. is appointed commandant No. 2 field battery Hyderabad contingent.

2nd Lieutenant Carey, R.F.A. becomes subaltern No. 6 Bombay mountain battery.

ARMY RELIEFS.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 8.

The following is the revised programme of the Royal Horse Field Artillery reliefs during 1900-91 consequent on the non-arrival of batteries from South Africa:—

Royal Horse Artillery.—"E" Battery, from Kirkee to Mhow; "F" Battery, from Sialkot to Rawalpindi; "K" Battery, from Rawalpindi to Sialkot.

Royal Field Artillery.—"P" Battery, from Kirkee to Ahmedabad; No. 11 Battery, from Meean Meer to Jhansi; No. 12 Battery, from China (Jullundur) to Bellary; No. 15 Battery, from Meerut to Fizabad; No. 16 Battery, from Kirkee to Neemuch; No. 22 Battery, from Mhow to Kirkee; No. 24 Battery, from Peshawar to Meerut; No. 27 Battery, from Neemuch to Dinapur; No. 30 Battery, from Fyzabab to Peshawar; No. 32 Battery, from Jhansi to Deesa; No. 34 Battery, from Ahmedabad to Agra; No. 35 Battery, from Karachi to Belgaum; No. 36 Battery, from Nusseerabad; to Barrackpur No. 40 Battery from Bangalore to Kamptee; No. 41 Battery, from Lucknow to Nusseerabad; No. 45 Battery, from Barrackpur to Ahmednagar; No. 46 Battery from Dinapur to Ferozepur; No. 47 Battery, from Ferezepur to Karachi; No. 48 Battery, from St. Thomas's Mount to Lucknow; No. 49 Battery, from Belgaum to Secunderabad; No. 50 Battery, from Agra to Kirkee; No. 51 Battery, from Rawalpindi to Meean Meer; No. 54 Battery, from Me rut to Meean Meer; No. 55 Battery, from Sangor to St. Thomas's Mount; No. 57 Battery, from Meean Meer to Rawalpindi; No. 58 Battery, from Kamptee to Bangalore; No. 70 Battery, from Bareilly to Kirkee; No. 71 Battery, from Multan to Bareilly No. 73 Battery, from Bellary to Meerut; No. 80 Battery, from Nowgong to Sangor.

Royal Garrison Artillery reliefs during 1900-1901. consequent on the non-arrival of companies from South Africa colonies are—No. 8 Mountain Battery, from Darjeeling to Quetta; No. 3 Company, Eastern Division, from Rangoon to Fort St. George No. 4 Company, Eastern Division, from Karachi to Attock; No. 8 Company, Eastern Division from Aden to Gibraltar; No. 19 Company Eastern Division, from Gibraltar to Bombay; No. 24 Company, Eastern Division, from Delhi to Rawalpindi; No. 5 Company, Southern Division, from Agra to Aden; No. 9 Company, Southern Division, from Roorkee to Barrackpur; No. 23 Company, Southern Division, from Quetta to Karachi; No 29 Company, Southern Divisions from Barrackpur to Roorkee; No. 33 Company, Southern Division, from Attock to Delhi; No. 5 Company, Western Division, from Rawalpindi to Agra; No. 11 Company, Western Division, from Fort St. George to Rangoon; No. 18 Company, Western Division, from Bombay to Quetta.

An application has been received from the Government of Queensland for a supply of tents from the Ordnance Stores, Calcutta, the cost of the which is estimated at Rs. 29,620.

Provision will be made in the military budget of 1901-02 for Rs. 80,000 on account of the hired transports required by the Wano, Tochi, Kajuri and Kach Jandola Garrisons and the Kahat-Kurram Force.

Sanction has been given to an increase in the instructional staff for training reservists in consequence of the recent alteration in the distribution of native infantry reserves.

Major W. Fraser McDonnell, Commandant of the Central Bengal Light Horse, who served with the Yeomanry in South Africa, has been appointed Captain in the South African Constabulary now being raised by Colonel Baden-Powell.

One lakh of rupees will be provided in the military estimates of 1901-02 for the Indian Cordite Factory near Wellington; Rs. 76,354 for buildings, required as workee for filling shells with lyddite; and Rs. 60,000 to meet the recurring cost of the experimental balloon section.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces in Bengal has expressed a wish that no polo, race meetings or public entertainments should take place during the period of full mourning which lasts to the 6th of March. This will doubtless bring about a postponement of the Meerut Spring Races at present fixed for the 19th, 21st, and 23rd of February.

THE FAMINE COMMISSON.

SITTINGS AT AJMERE.

The Famine Commission at Ajmere began the hearing of evidence in the beautiful building known as the Mayo College, Ajmere, on Friday.

Mr. Manners-Smith, Executive Engineer, Ajmere-Merwara, made a statement regarding the organisation of work and the results obtained, which the President regarded most satisfactory. The system followed was piece work with a provision for children and dependants. The death-rate, in spite of cholera, had been low, and a very large proportion was due to the influx of people from Marwar and other Native States.

The Famine Secretary of the Jodhpur Durbar gave interesting evidence. He said that 80 or 90 per cent. of the cattle of the State died. In ordinary years it was the custom of the people to migrate into Guzerat to help the people in cultivation. Certainly the famine had increased the exodus greatly. The people went away with cattle to find fodder, and nearly all the cattle died. From Jodhpur alone fourteen lakhs of hides were sent away, and the cattle numbered twenty-nine lakhs. Then there were in addition the losses of those that went into foreign territory. When the people came back from their wanderings, they were much emaciated, and that accounted for the high mortality. Migration was customary. There were no means otherwise of increasing the population. It was their antidote to famine. Now that the State was part of the Empire, he said that they must look to Government for assistance.

The President admitted that such an increase in the population was the inevitable outcome of "pax Britannica."

Witness thought that the Marwaris had a really prescriptive right to go abroad. He gave evidence regarding the relations of debtor and creditor. In certain cases the Durbar stepped in, and gave the creditor a period in which to recoup himself for the loan, and limited the rent he charged the sub-tenant. After the expiry of that period the debt vanished. That was the custom from time immemorial.

MARRIAGE OF THE RAJA ON DARBHANGA.

DARBHANGA, FEB. 9.

His Highness the Maharaja was married yesterday according to orthodox Vedic rites. On account of the mourning for Her Majesty the ceremony was performed without any display.

CALCUTTA NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 7.

Your telegrams from Calcutta have already given you the more important features of the past week here. The mourning for the Queen still overshadows everything. On Saturday was the great official memorial service at St. Paul's Cathedral, at which the Viceroy and all Protestant officials were present. An almost equally impressive service was held simultaneously at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, where the simple eloquence of the address delivered by Father Naish will long live in the memories of hearers. Yet more remarkable was the vast gathering of Hindus who met on the maidan to mourn the loss of the Queen Empress. To realise the size of the orderly mass of chanting humanity which composed this crowd, it was necessary to climb to the top of the Museum or other of the neighbouring houses. One thence looked down on such a sea of heads as your correspondent, at least, has never seen before. Everybody from the Viceroy downwards went to see it, and everybody came away with a different estimate of the numbers. That telegraphed to you, I see, was thirty thousand. One estimate, however, placed it at three lakhs, and several at from one to two lakhs, while perspiring constables talked in even bigger figures. The census tells us that there are some million of inhabitants, in and around Calcutta, of whom probably half are Hindus, so it is by no means impossible that one or two hundred thousand may have been there, it being almost impossible to believe that there were more at home in addition to those who had assembled. The principal reason for not putting the estimate even higher, is that the crowd was composed almost entirely of men and boys, the proportion of women and children to be seen being comparatively small. Each household therefore must have sent the father and sons to the meeting, the women folk remaining 'nashin.' And the number of the latter in the total population of Calcutta must be very considerable.

On Wednesday Calcutta saw an assembly almost equally notable of its kind when the public meeting took place at the Town Hall to raise a memorial fund to commemorate the reign of the late Queen Empress. The Town Hall is the biggest building in Calcutta, but it was so full an hour before the Viceroy and principal people even began to arrive, that at one time the task of getting speakers into it seemed an almost hopeless one. But for the exertions of the Hon. Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee, whose well known influence was never more happily exercised, it might have been necessary to adjourn. As it was, the affair passed off most successfully, the splendid response which the Viceroy was able to announce, as already made to his appeal for funds, taking the great gathering by storm. Nearly half a crore of rupees subscribed before even the meeting had been held on the lists advertised was an event never previously paralleled in the history of India. Small wonder that enthusiasm ran high, or the Executive Committee were in spirits, in spite of the somewhat damping reception accorded to the scheme in European circles outside Calcutta. The question of funds has been abundantly solved. It only remains to hope that such measure of support will now be accorded in the great trading centres of Western and Southern India to enable the Victoria Hall to fulfil its high claim of being a truly national Indian monumeat to the late Queen Empress.

A QUESTION OF STAMPS.

The question was raised at the recent annual meeting of the Calcutta Trades' Association as to why postage stamps in India should not also be allowed to do duty as receipt stamps on bills. The arrangement obtains at home, and would so obviously be a convenience in this country, that, at first sight, it seems difficult to understand why the authorities have hitherto declined to adopt it. It may be interesting, therefore, to notice the difficulty existing in India, and which does not occur at home, that stands in the way.

At home no postage stamp that is in any way defaced by writing across it, is accepted by the post office, in payment of postage. In India, on the other hand, people have not only been permitted, but have been encouraged to obliterate the postage stamps they use, by writing across them. Were permission given, under these circumstances, to use postage stamps on bills, an avenue would be immediately opened for a troublesome class of fraud; since there would be nothing to prevent stamps that had done duty on bills and had been obliterated by hand for this purpose, from being subsequently collected and used on letters. The fraud would be facilitated by the fact that, in consequence of the law of limitation, firms are in the habit of discarding their receipts *en masse* periodically. It follows that to enable postage stamps to be used for receipt purposes in India, the public must first consent to give up the privilege of writing across their postage stamps. This matter, however, came up for discussion some years ago and the consensus of public opinion was found to be in favour of retaining the privilege as a protection against theft by servants. This being the case, the inconvenience must continue to be put up with of having to use two kinds of stamps, one for postage, the other for revenue purposes.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The list of business to be brought forward at to-morrow's meeting includes questions by the Hon'ble Shripat Anand Chhatre, Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit, Mr. M. N. Govind, Mr. G. K. Gokhale, and Mr. G. K. Parekh. Bills to amend the Salt Act of 1890, Abkari Act of 1878, and Karachi Port Trust Act of 1886, will be read a first time, and bills to amend the Port Trust Act, and to provide for the better management of Municipal Affairs in mofussil towns and cities will be read a second time.

THE RATE-PAYERS' ELECTIONS.

The results of the elections by the rate-payers and members of the New Municipal Corporation for Mandvie and Byculla wards, for which the poll was taken on the 28th ultimo, were officially declared on Saturday by the Municipal Commissioner. There were ten candidates for the eight seats allotted to Mandavi ward. The first eight candidates in the following list were declared elected:—

MANDAVI WARD.

Names.	Votes.
Mr. Sarafali Mamuji	991
Mr. Fazulbhoy Joonabhoy Laiji	928
Mr. Jafferbhoy R. Kadurbhoy	937
Dr. Ismail Janmahomed	903
Mr. Rahimtoola Khairaz	942
Dr. A. G. Viegas	939
Mr. Fazulbhoy Kurrimbhoy Ibrahim	935
Rao Bahadur Vithalrao K. Vandekar	927
Mr. Karamali Peerbhoy	768
Dr. Rajabali Ramji	328

BYCULLA WARD.

For the five seats allotted to this ward there were seven candidates of whom the first five in the following list were declared elected:—

Names.	Votes.
Mr. Kazi Kabirudin Kazi M. Baker	923
Mr. Sorabji Cursetji Dhondi	899
Rao Bahadur Ellapa Ballaram	882
Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail	821
Mr. Joseph Baptista	483
Mr. H. H. Hiscocks	412
Mr. Sarafali Mamuji	1

The last candidate Mr. Sarafali had retired from this ward and sought election from Mandavi ward, where he has been successful, as will be seen from the result of that ward.

This concludes the Rate-payers' Elections.

NOTES FROM BHOWNAGAR.

Our correspondent writes:—The weather has taken a change again this side since writing to you last. Cold wind is sweeping over the city, making the people uncomfortable. On Thursday last, the cold was intense, and the thermometer marked 48° in the shade.

Plague is showing signs of abatement; the mortality average 40 per day.

The Thakore Saheb of Gondal, who went to Wadhwan to receive his daughter, who came from England, has returned to his capital. The Thakore Saheb paid his visit to the Thakore Saheb's of Wadhwan, Cheede, and the Rajsaheb of Duragandra.

A case in which a Durbar Hipa Wala is charged for Jahvar with kidnapping his daughter comes on for hearing at Songad before the Deputy Political Agent on the 12th instant.

BOMBAY RACES.

The annual race-week opened on Saturday when there was a very large attendance at Mahaluxmi. The racing was high class, the entrants being of a higher quality than in former years, and the Stewards of the Western India Turf Club have the satisfaction to know that their efforts and enterprise have been rewarded with marked success. The attendance included the Kour Saheb of Patiala and other Princes from that State, also the Mabarajah of Kolhapur, and a number of up-country sportsmen.

The programme opened with the Importers Plate, for which five animals went to the post. Dart was favourite at 2 to 1 against, though at the opening fours could be obtained. Coin's chance was not lightly esteemed, but he got badly away. Dart, however, had to run to beat his stable companion Tourist, while Detective ran prominently and will secure a win for Mr. Baldrey before long. Backers put their money on Lady Newbrook as if defeat were impossible, and Daisy Belle was also heavily backed for a place, but the winner turned up in Karnataky, an animal which has improved since she made her successful debut a year ago. The Lilliput Stakes—a half mile sprint—brought out some good ponies, and speculation was divided between Ptarmigan and Oriental. Rumour stated that the former had done a good gallop, and also that Grey Fox had satisfied his connections, but it was generally thought that Mr. Mathradas Goculdas' animal was hardly up to the company and being new would have small chance against more seasoned horses. In the result he was second to Ptarmigan who after getting badly away and having to come round the outside, won handsomely.

A large field turned out for the Bombay Derby, among which Chand was installed as favourite. Hyderi was also backed, and a lot of money went on Hakum for a place. The winner turned up in Prince Charlie, who ran well at the last Poona meeting. The thirteen competitors came round the bend well together, Chand leading, but up the straight the Jodhpore horse shot out and won as he liked. The great race of the day was the Grand Western Handicap, which attracted nearly all the horses of note in India. For many days past the tip has been Security, and although there was a rush for Vigorous which rapidly reduced his price from ten's to threes, Mr. J. B.'s horse started favourite. He looked in fine condition—a credit alike to owner and trainer. The issue was never in doubt; Ramshaw was prominent throughout and in the straight his mount came away and won pulling up. Cherry was never in it but his stable companion was conspicuous, and both horses are as likely as any other two which can be named to win before the meeting is over. The last two races were good for the bookmakers, Nautilus in the Gaye Cup being beaten by Amarosa, and Achilles by Brigand in the Tom Le Mesurier Stakes. The latter animal scored the first success for the Patiala stable, and Brigand will be remembered for putting on a remarkable sequence of successes when Mr. Baldrey introduced him to Bombay about a year ago.

"The Importers' plate."—Rs. 1,500, of out which second receives Rs. 300, and third Rs. 100. For Australasian horses imported direct into Bombay from country of foaling since 1st July, 1900, and which are the property of, or which have been bought from the Importers. W. A. reduced 7lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1899 of a race value Rs. 200 or over; once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs; oftener 10lbs. Winners since the above date of race value Rs. 900, 5lbs.; of a race value Rs. 1,800 or over 10lbs, in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Maidens, 7lbs. Ponies 14-2 and under, 18lbs. (No landing allowance.) Distance—5 furlongs.

Messrs. Anderson and Co's b aus g Dart, 9st.... Robinson 1
Mr R J Hunter's br aus g Tourist 8st, ...Southall 2
Mr Baldroy's b aus g Detective, 8st. .....Williams 3
Mr T C Naples ch aus m Victoria, 8st. ...Robertson 0
Mr R J Hunter's ch aus g Coin, 7st 7lbs, ...Wool 0

(Winner trained by Dhunjishaw..)

Tourist led from Detective and Dart to the bend, where Dart came wide, but Robinson won a good race by three-quarters of a length; half-a-length between second and third. Time—1 min. 5 1-5 secs.

"The Stud Stakes." Rs. 1,500, out of which second receives Rs. 200, and the third Rs. 100. For Country-bred Horses. W. A. reduced 7lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1898, of a race value Rs. 400 or over once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener. 10lbs. Winner since the above date of races value Rs. 200 or over, of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 5lbs.; of Rs. 5,000 10 lbs; of Rs. 7,000 or over, 14lbs., in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Ponies 14 hands and under if measured before 1st April, 1899, 7lbs.; if measured on or since that date, 12lbs.; Maidens, 10 lbs Distance—6 furlongs.

Messrs. G. K. and D. D.'s ch ch m Karnataky, 7st, 11lbs., C B ..... Mahomed 1
Mr Fry's b cb m Lady Newbrook, 7st 9lbs, Robinson
and Aga Mirza Ahmed's ch cb m Daisy Belle, 7st 9lbs ..... Southall 2
Mr P F Bowring's bl cb g Killarney, 7st 11lbs Wool 0
Colonel Grants b cb h Prime, 7st 11lbs, ...Gooloo 0
Messrs G K and D D's b cb g Exile, II 3lbs Heeroo 0
Mr Mathradas Goculdas ch cb m LaBalliffe, 7st 3lbs, Omarkhan 0

(Winner trained by C B Mahomed.)

Prime showed the way from Exile Lady New brook and Karnataky, Daisy Belle getting a bad start. Karnataky came into the straight just a head of Lady Newbrook, and was never caught, winning by half a length. Daisy Belle made up a lot of ground at the finish and made a dead heat for second place. Time one min. 21 secs.

"The Lilliput Stakes." Rs. 1,500, on 30f which the second receives Rs. 200, and the third Rs. 100. For Arab and C.-B. ponies 13-2 and under measured before 1st April 1899, and Arab and C.-B, ponies, 13-2 1-2 and under measured on or since that date. Above heights to carry 8st. 7lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1898, of a race value Rs. 900 or over; once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs.; Winners since the above date of races value Rs. 200 or over, of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000, 3lbs.; of Rs. 4,000, 5lbs.; of Rs 6,000, or over, 7lbs; in addition to above penalties. Allowances— Maidens, 7lbs. Distance—1-2 mile.

General MacCall's g a h Ptarmigan, 8st 8lbs. Robinson 1
Mr Mathradas Goculdas' g a h Grey Fox, 7st 8lbs ..... Omarkhan 2
Messrs A M Amir's and Cowasji's b a h Oriental 8st..... Soda 3
Mr Hyde and Aga S Shah's b a h Conqueror, 9st 3lbs..... Hoyte 0
Mr S C P's b a h Panala II, 8st 5lbs..... Wool 0
Mr S C P's g a h Flashlight, 8st ...Noor Mahmed 0
Mr A W P's ch a h Fheroze, 8st ..... Williams 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Nevermind, 7st 11lbs ..... Heeroo 0
Mr D M's ch a h Shah Jehan, 7st 8lbs .....Southall 0

(Winner trained by T. Scott.)

Shah Jehan, Oriental and Grey-Fox got quickly away, Ptramigan being some lengths behind. Conqueror showed up at the corner, but he was beaten soon afterwards. Ptarmigan who had to come round on the outside challenged Grey Fox and Oriental, half way up the straight Robinson called upon his mount and the gallant grey shot out and won handsomely by two and a half lengths; two lengths between second and third. Time—54 8-5 secs.

"The Bombay Derby." Rs 3,500, out of which second receives Rs. 500 and third Rs. 200. For Arab horses W. A. reduced 7lbs, Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1898, of a race value Rs. 900 or over: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs; oftener, 10lbs. Winner since the above date of races value Rs. 200 or over, of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 5lbs.; of Rs. 5,000 10lbs, or Rs. 10,000, or over, 7lbs., in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Ponies 14 hands and under if measured before 1st April, 1899, 7lbs; if measured on or since that date, 12lbs. Maidens, 7lbs Distance—1 1-4 mile.

H H Maharajah of Jodhpore's ch a h Prince Charlie, 8st 13lbs, ... Ramshaw 1
Messrs Issaverden and Baldock's ch a h Chand 9st ..... Robinson 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Hakum, 7st 10lbs,...Heeroo 3
Mr A M Amer's b a h Hyderi, 9st 6lbs,..... Soda 0
Mr Rinzi's b a h Regal, 9st ..... Saunders 0
H H Maharajah Holkar's c a h Shanghai, 9st ..... Nama 0
H H Maharajah Holkar's b a h Chieftain, 9st..... Noormahomed 0
Mr Finch's b a h Admirer, 8st 10lbs. .....Penton 0
Mr Anandji Nanji's bl a h President 8st 7lbs, ... Greenhalgh 0
Mr. Ali Bin Talib's b a h Mameluke, 8st 3lbs, ... Hoyte 0
Aga Mirza Ahmed's b a h Arthur 8st 2lbs, Southall 0
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Earl, 7st 13lbs,...Williams 0
Mr Anandji Nanji's b a h Muswood, 7st 10lbs Wool 0

(Winner trained by Bleach.)

The horses came on together and at the three furlongs Chand headed his field with Hakum, Shanghai and Prince Charlie prominent. Up the straight, Ramshaw brought Prince Charlie up with a well judged run, and won by two and-a half lengths, two lengths between second and third. Time—2min. 22secs.

"The Grand Western Handicap." Rs. 7,500, out of which second receives Rs. 1,000, and the third Rs. 500, Handicap for horses. Distance—1 mile.

Mr J B's b aus g Security, 9st 2lbs,.....Ramshaw 1
Mr K R S's ch aus h Vigorous, 8st 8lbs, ...Southall 2
Mr Hyde's b aus g Kelso, 8st 7lbs,.....Hoyte 3
Mr K R S's b aus h Cherry, 9st 11lbs,.... Robinson 0
Mr Anandji Nandji's br aus g Tubal Cain II, 9st 4lbs, ...Greenhalgh 0
Mr Mathradas Goculdas' ch aus m Gnullo, 7st 10lbs, ... Omarkhan 0
Mr Milward and Aga Shah's b aus m Allie, 7st 8lbs, ... Wool 0
Mr A Sattar's ch aus g Redoubt, 7st 11bs, ...Gooloo 0
Messrs G K and D D's b aus g Messmate, 7st ..... Heeroo 0
Mr S C P's b aus g Orion, 6st 12lbs, ...Elliott 0

Messmate made the running from Vigorous, Tubal Cain, and Security, Kelso and Cherry heading the remainder. After going five furlongs Vigorous passed Messmate and Tubal Cain dropped back, Kelso drawing into third place. Coming round the corner Security went to the front and won by two lengths from Vigorous; Kelso being third.

"The Gaye Cup" Rs- 2,000 out of which second receives Rs. 300, and the third, Rs. 100. For English and Astralasian Ponies 14-1 and under 14-1 to carry 9st. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1898, of a race value Rs. 900 or over: once 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Winners since the above date of races value Rs. 200 or over, of the aggregate value Rs. 3,000, 5lbs.; of Rs. 5,000, 5lbs.; of 10,000 or over, 7lbs., in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Maidens, 7lbs.; Ponies measured on or since 1st April 1899, 7lbs.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr Baldock's Amarosa, 7st 5lbs ..... Williams 1
Mr Hajibhoy Vishram's Nautilus 5lbs ..... Wool 2
Mr Morton's Inniscombe 8st 8lbs ..... Ramshaw 3
Mr A Sattar's Beccles 8st 8lbs ..... Southall 4
Mr J C Galstaun's Not Yet 7st 9lbs ..... Robinson 5
Mr R J Hunter's Fancy 7st 2lbs ..... Hoyte 6

Beccles made the running from Amarosa, Inniscoombe and Not Yet, with Nautilus in the rear. Inniscoombe went to the front at the turn, but was passed by Amarosa, who beat Nautilus by half a length. Inniscombe was third.

"The Tom Le Mesurier Stakes." Rs. 2,000 out of the second receives Rs. 300, and the third. Rs. 100. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under. 14 hands to carry 8st, 12lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1898, of a race value Rs. 900 or over: once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 10lbs. Winners since the above date of races value Rs. 200 or over, of the aggregate value of Rs. 3000, 3lbs.; of Rs. 5,000, 5lbs.; of 10,000 or over, 7lbs., in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Maidens, 7lds.; Ponies measured last April, 1899, 7lbs, Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr K R S's, Brigand 7st 11lbs,... ..Robinson 1
Messrs G K and D D's, Dispute 7st 0lb,.....Elliot 2
Aga Mirza Ahmed's, Arthur, 7st 11lbs, ...Southall 3
Mr S C P's, Rocket (late Murzook) 8st 5lbs Ramshaw 0
Mr S C P's, Special 8st 4lb,..... Noormahomed 0
Mr Alibin Talib's, Hakum 8st 2lb ..... Peeroo 0
Mr Alibin Talib's, Plebeian 7st 6lbs,....Omarkhan 0
Mr Anandji Nanji's, Bonaparte 7st 4lbs.....Wool 0
Mr S A Wahed's, Arbid 7st 3lbs, ...William 0
Mr Hyde and Captain Purvis Achilles 5st 11lbs. ..... Hoyt 0

Achilles and Dispute, attended by Brigand, Special and Arthur made the running, and at the two furlong post the favourite was beaten. Dispute came on by himself until in the straight when he was passed by Brigand who won by two lengths, half a length between second and third. —Time one min. 36 4-5 secs.

CALCUTTA THIRD EXTRA MEETING.

CALCUTTA, FEB. 9.

The attendance, at the third extra meeting, was not very full, and neither the Viceregal or Lieutenant-Governor's parties attended.

The following are the details:—

"Hunters' Hurdle Race." Distance—R. C. and a distance over 7 flights.

Mr Ismay's Cremona, 9st 5lbs.....Barrow 1
Major Farrar's Protection, 12st 3lbs,.....Stokes 2
Mr Gresson's Sligo, 9st 13lbs.....Owner 3
Mr Pugh's Actress, 10st 4lbs.....Owner 0

Also ran—Ladybird, 11st. 11lb.; B. P., 11st 6lb.; Sentiment, 10st. 8lbs.; Waitress, 10st. 6lbs.; Topsail, 9st. 12lbs.; Colebrook. 9st. 6lbs.; Nun Nicer 9st

Betting; 5 to 2 against Sligo; 5 to 1 Protection and Actress; 6 to 1 B P; 8 to 1 and 10 to 1 the others.

Won by a head; a neck between second and third and half-a-leath between third and fourth. Time—3:mins. 35 3-5secs.

The Club Stakes Distance—5 furlongs

Major Ferrer's Lady Dunkirk, 10st 3lbs, Heywood 1
Mr. Kananagho's Upstart, 10st 3lbs.....Morrison 2
Mr. Crichton's The Tramp, 8st 11b, ...Abdool 3

Also ran:—Dreamland 10st 7lbs, Chrysophrase, 9st 8lbs; Housemaid II, 8st 13lbs

Betting 6 to 4 against Chrysophrase, 7 to 2 Upstart, 4 to 1 Lady Dunkirk and Housemaid II; to 1 the others.

Won by three lengths, two lengths between second and third. Time—1min 6 2-5 secs.

Keiloston Stakes Distance—6 furlongs

Mr Gal Gregory's Heather Honey 9st.....Foster 1
Mr Gal Gregory's Strathroy 10st 4lbs .....Trahan 2
Mr Apcar's Malto 9st 7lbs .....Oneil 0

Also ran—Allan 8st 8lbs Tamino 7st 11b King-at Arms 7st 11bs (carried 7st 13lbs)

Betting 6 to 4 against Strathroy, 7 to 2 Tamino, 4 to 1 Malto, 5 to 1 Allan, 7 to 1 Heather Honey, 10 to 1 King-at-Arms

Won by a neck a length and-a-half between second and third Time 1min 16 2-5secs

"The Selling Handicap." Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr J P Martin's Wanderer, 7st 5lbs carried 8st 2lbs) .....Walter 1
Mr Gal Gregory's Mowls, 9st 11b .....Foster 2
Mr Fleecall's Melgin, 8st 8lbs .....Mukdoom 3

Also ran:—Tidal Wave, 8st 10lbs.

Betting: 6 to 4 against Tidal Wave; 5 to 2 Mowls; 4 to 1 Megin; 8 to 1 Wanderer.

Won by a length and-a-half; a length between second and third. Time—1 min. 4 3-5secs.

"The Ganges Stakes." Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Uphill's Mulwala 7st 10lb .....Hard 1
Mr Butler's Brazenose, 7st 11b .....Oneil 2
Colonel Brever's Tamino, 8st 2lb .....Bulwa 3

Also ran: Autocrat, 8st, 11lbs; Mervyn, 8ts. 6lbs.

Betting: 6 to 4 against Mulwala; 5 to 2 Brazenose; 4 to 1 Autocrat; 8 to 1 the others.

Won by a neck; three lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 17 3-5 secs.

"The Bengal Stakes." Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Dash's FarNiente, 8st 2lbs, ...Toe 1
Mr Rodocanachi's Tom Tait, 10st 8lbs, ...Norton 2
Mr Bertie and Birkmyre's Little Off Colour, 9st 5lbs, Oniel 3
Mr Crichton's The Tram, 10st 11lbs, ...Smallman 0

Also ran:—Little Jane, 9st 10lbs; Olive, 8st 8lbs Regularity,, 8st 3lbs Post Boy, 7st 9lbs; Loachan, 7st 11lb.

Betting:—6 to 4 against Regularity; 3 to 1 Little Off Color; 4 to 1 Far Niente and Olive; 10 to 1 the others.

Won by half-a-length, one and-a-half length between second third. Time—1 min. 8 4-5secs.

"The Park Stakes."

Mr Rodocanachi's Kittylea, 8st 11b, ...Miles 1
Earl of Suffolk's Ritual, 6st 10lbs. .....Oneil 2
Mr Chowdhury's Amourette, 10st 9lbs, ...Trahan 3
Mr Faquhar's Kelburne, 8st 6lbs, ... Toe 0

Also ran:—Svengali, 9st 7lbs; Autocrat, 8st 13lbs; Pollen, 8st 7lbs; Revenge, 6st 12lbs (carried 7st 11lbs.)

Betting: 6 to 4 against Amourette; 5 to 2 Pollen, 4 to to 1 Ritual; 5 to 1 Kittylea; 10 to

unctory manner. In the speeches of the Prime Minister, the Earl of Kimberly and the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Lords and of Mr. Balfour and Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman we have a faithful reflection of the overwhelming sorrow which is felt by the country—so different from the state of things when George IV died and when the "Times" was constrained to say that "there never was an individual less regretted by his fellow creatures than this deceased King."

QUEEN VICTORIA AND INDIA.

None of the innumerable manifestations of sympathy evoked amongst our fellow subjects in distant parts of the Empire have given more satisfaction in England than those of which we read in telegrams from India. Throughout her reign, Queen Victoria never ceased to evince the most cordial interest in the people of Her Eastern Empire, and in recent years that interest so far from showing any diminution became intensified from day to day. The "Times," in its voluminous review of Her Majesty's life—a review extending to the unprecedented length of nearly six whole pages of that journal, recalls the heated controversy that was aroused when it was decided that Her Majesty should become Kaiser-i-Hind. As a necessary preliminary to that historical event a Bill had to be introduced into Parliament, legalising the proposed assumption of an Imperial title. This was in 1876. Mr. Disraeli was, as the "Times" reminds us, accused of ministering simply to a whim of the Sovereign, whereas in fact the title was intended to impress the idea of England's suzerainty forcibly upon the minds of the Native Princes and upon the populations of Hindustan. "The Prince of Wales's voyage to India in the winter of 1875-76 had brought the heir to the Throne into personal relationship with the great Indian vassals of the British Crown and it was felt that a further demonstration of the Queen's interest in her magnificent dependency would confirm their loyalty in face of the many insidious attempts made by Russia to subvert it." Whatever may be the cause, all opposition to the title of Empress of India died away long ago and in recent years the Queen was accustomed to sign herself Victoria, R.I., even in documents that were not connected with her great Asiatic dependency. Fitting testimony to the loyalty of the people of India to their Kaiser-i-Hind was borne in eloquent language at the meeting of the London School Board yesterday by the Chairman of that body as well as by Sir Charles Elliott. Speaking with the experience acquired first as Governor of the Presidency of Bombay and then as Under Secretary of State for India. "Nowhere" observed Lord Reay, "will mere intense grief be felt than in India. Those who have been connected with the administration of India realize the profound veneration felt for the Queen-Empress by native Princes as well as by the tillers of the soil. They know the deep interest Her Majesty took in the welfare of her Indian feudatories and subjects. And the great Charter issued by the Queen on the 1st of November 1858, after a terrible crisis in Indian history, will never fail to inspire feelings of deep attachment to the ruler who gave such an illustrious example of magnanimity. But no tribute of respect to Her Majesty's memory is more eloquent than that of the sorrow which is felt in every home, whether in these islands, or in India, or in the Colonies. To have endeared herself to millions in such an unprecedented degree exceptional qualities of mind and of heart were required, and such the Queen possessed. They will leave in the annals of British history a record which future generations will consider a priceless inheritance. To the present generation they are a cause of thankfulness to God, who granted us the privilege of living under the sway of so great a Sovereign." Sir Charles Elliot as one who has worthily held high office in the service of the late Queen, who, as he pointed out, has governed 75 millions of her subjects in India, who has fought for Her Majesty in the field and received decorations at her gracious hands referred to the effect which the news of her death would have in India. He could, he said, testify to the great influence for good which her character and her affection for the people of India had had during the past 40 years. Since the Mutiny there had been sometimes much discontent, and even more than discontent, caused by the policy of Governments and by the action of particular Governors. But he had never heard a a word which militated against the most absolute confidence, affection, and reverence which were always felt for our gracious Queen. The proclamation to which the chairman referred was considered by the natives as the Magna Charta of their liberties and privileges. It ended with the words, "The prosperity of the people shall be her chief solicitude, and in their gratitude she hopes to find her best reward." That reward and that gratitude the Queen received to the utmost. He had never known anything to equal the absolute confidence and affection felt for her by every person he had known in India from the highest to the lowest; and he could only express his hope and belief that the same confidence would be enjoyed by the King and that the same gratitude would be his reward. As confirming what Lord Reay said about Her Majesty's deep interest in her Indian subjects there may be no impropriety now in mentioning a little incident that happened some few years ago at Osborne. The circumstance I allude to occurred in connection with Her Majesty's reception at her beautifully situated marine palace of a number of the more distinguished savants who attended the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography held in London under the presidency of the Prince of Wales. As India and especially the Native Chiefs had contributed in a considerable degree to the remarkable success of the Congress, it was decided to include two Indian gentlemen and a Singalese gentleman from Ceylon in the small party invited by the Queen. We went down to Porsomouth by special train and crossed over in the Royal Yacht "Alberta," the Prince of Wales personally receiving the visitors on their arrival at Osborne. After luncheon in the fine Indian Room then awaiting the decorations, afterwards carried out so successfully by a native of the Punjab, Her Majesty held a sort of levee, each visitor being presented by name. As it was a glorious day in the summer and the gardens and grounds are very fine we were invited to remain for some time before recrossing the Solent and returning to town. Just as we were about to take our departure in the Royal carriages, the late Sir Henry Ponsonby, then the Queen's confidential secretary, came out of the house and said it was desired that Her Majesty's Munshi Abdul Karim should be presented to the gentlemen from India. Sir Henry did not say in so many words that he came expressly from the Queen, but it was very clear to all present who had sent him.

COOPER'S HILL.

The scientific world continues to be very much in earnest about the dismissal of the Cooper's Hill Professors, and even on the day of the Queen's death no less a person than the learned Dr. Silvanus Thompson sat down to indit an angry letter to the "Times" on the subject of the conduct of the India Office. Dr. Silvanus Thompson was driven to give vent to his feelings by reading in the previous day's issue of the "Times" an announcement to the effect that Lord George Hamilton has refused to grant the inquiry asked for by the seven gentlemen most interested. Dr. Thompson thinks this decision is incredible in view of the widespread indignation with which the action of the authorities in Whitehall is regarded and he warns Lord George Hamilton what he may expect. "It is obvious that so unprecedente and gratuitous an act of injustice cannot pass without being the subject of questions in Parliament; and even a Secretary of State for India must occasionally bow to public opinion." Dr. Thompson refuses to believe that men like Sir John Wolfe Barry and Sir William Henry Preece would have recommended the course that had been adopted and other correspondents are asking for the names of the members of the Board of Visitors on whose advice the Secretary of State claims to have acted. Another question asked is "what are the precise functions of the Board of Visitors, how often do they visit the College, and from whom is their information derived?" Practically the whole of the Royal Society is up in arms, and many of its fellows including Lord Kelvin, Lord Lister, Lord Rayleigh, Sir William Huggins, Sir Norman Lockyer, Sir Henry Roscoe, the Astronomer Royal, and Professor Dewar have already signed a memorial to Lord George Hamilton repeating the demand for an inquiry and directing his attention to the position of the teaching staff in relation to the educational policy of the College. According to the "Times," professors and teachers from all the educational centres in the country "are sending in their names and testifying to the widespread indignation at the action of the India Office." What I said last week holds good. We are still only in possession of one side of the case; but it must be admitted that the letter addressed to the Professors from the India Office was more severely formal than seems warranted, considering their position and qualifications. That, perhaps, shows one of the disadvantages of being compelled by the necessities of the case to place the control and management of a great educational establishments under an ordinary Government Department. It is evident that if it does not give way before the regular Session of Parliament begins—and it is possible that it may be easier to say yes to the distinguished signatories of the new memorial than to the "Professors," who were so "insubordinate" as to send their memorial to the "Times" before the India Office had disposed of it—the Secretary of State may expect more than one bad quarter of an hour.

OLLA PODRIDA.

Amongst the engagements postponed on Tuesday in consequence of the alarming news received in the morning from Osborne was the meeting of the Colonial Section of the Society of Arts at which Sir John Cockburn, Agent General for South Australia, was to have delivered an address on "The Commonwealth of Australia." Mr. James Bryce, M.P., came up to town from Sussex specially to take the chair on the occasion and it was only at the eleventh hour the Society decided to put off the meeting. Mr. Bryce, I presume, was invited to preside on account of his celebrated work on "The American Commonwealth" which his Excellency the Hon. Joseph H. Choate in a letter to Mr. S. Digby, Secretary of the Indian and Colonial Sections of the Society of Arts describes as "the best book on the subject of which it treats that has ever been written." This is the universal opinion amongst instructed Americans, and I sometimes wonder that Mr. Bryce's book is not better known than it is in this country.

VICTORIA.

THE LAUREATE'S VERSES.

MAY 24, 1819—JANUARY 22, 1901.

Dead! and the world feels widowed!
Can it be
That She who scarce but yesterday upheld
The dome of Empire so the swain seemed one,
Whose goodness shone and radiated round
The circle of her still expanding Rule,
Whose Sceptre was self-sacrifice, whose Throne
Only a loftier height from which to scan
The purpose of her People, their desires,
Thoughts, hopes, fears, needs, joys, sorrows, sadnesses,
Their strength in weal, their comforter in woe,
That this her mortal habitation should
Lie cold and tenantless! Alas! Alas!
Too often Life has to be taught by Death
The meaning and the pricelessness of Love,
Not understood till lost. But She—but She,
Was loved as Monarch ne'er was loved before,
From girlhood unto womanhood, and grew,
Fresh as the leaf, and fragrant as the flower,
In grace and comeliness until the day
Of happy nuptial, glad maternity,
More closely wedded to her People's heart
By each fresh tie that knitted Her to Him
Whose one sole thought was how She still might be
Helpmate to England; England then, scarce more,
Or bounded by the name of British Realm,
But by some native virtue broadening out
Into an Empire wider than all names,
Till, like some thousand-years out-branching oak,
Its mildness overshadowed half the globe
With peaceful arms and hospitable leaves.
But there came to her an hour,
When nor Sceptre, Throne, nor Power,
Children's love nor nation's grief,
Brought oblivion or relief,
When the Consort at her side,
Worthiest mentor, wisest guide,
Was by Heaven's divine decree
From her days withdrawn, and She,
As dethroned by her distress,
Veiled her widowed loneliness;
And, though longing still to hear
Voice so reverenced and dear,
All her People understood
Secredness of Widowhood,
Then when She came amongst them yet once more,
She came in autumn radiance, Summer gone,
Leaf still on branch, but fruit upon the bough,
Fruit of long years and ripe experience,
A shade of grave bereavement on her face,
Withal more wise, more pitiful, tender more
To others' anguish and necessities,
More loved, more reverenced, even than before;
Till not alone the dwellers in Her Isle,
But the adventurous manhood of its loins,
In far-off seas and virgin Continents
They won and wedded to domestic laws
And heme's well-ordered household sanctities,
Hailed Her as Mother of the Mother Land,
Queen, Empress, more than Empress or than Queen,
The Lady of the World, on high enthroned
By right divine of duties well fulfilled,
To be the pattern to all Queens, all Kings,
All women, and the consciences of men
Who look on duty as man's only right,
Nor yet alone to those empowered to be
The subjects of her Sceptre, proud to pray,
"God save our Empress-Queen Victoria!"
But those, our kinsmen of oversea, that cling,
With no less pride, to Kingless government,
Honoured and loved Her, hailed Her Queen of Queens,
Peerless among all women in the world.
And long and late this happy season wore,
This mellow, gracious Autumn of her days,
This sweet, grave Indian Summer, till we grew
To deem it limitless, and half forgot
Mortality's decree. And now there falls
A sudden sadness on our lives, and we
Can only bow disconsolate heads and weep,
And look out from our lonely hearths and see
The homeless drifting of the winter mist,
And hear the "requiem" of the winter wind.
But from that Other where man's Faith and Hope,
And mortal need for immortality
Invisibly conceive, I seem to hear
A well-remembered voice, august and mild
Rebuking our despondency, and thus
Bidding us face the Future, as She faced
Anguish and loss, sorrow of life and death,
The tearfull sadness at the heart of things.
"Dry your tears and cease to weep,
Dead I "am" not, no, asleep,
And asleep but to your seeing,
Lifted to that land of Being,
Lying on life's other shore,
Wakeful now for evermore.
Looking thence, I still will be,
So that, you forget not me,
All that, more than, I was there,
Weighted with my Crown of care.
Over you I still will reign,
Still will comfort and sustain.
Through all welfare, through all ill,
You shall be my People still.
I have left you, of my race,
Sons of wisdom, wives of grace,
Who again have offspring, reared
To revere and be revered,
Those on Mighty Thrones, and these
Doomed thereto when Heaven decrees.
Chief amongst them all is One,
Well you know, my first-born Son,
Best and tenderest son to me,
Heir of my Authority.
He through all my lonelier years
Tempered with his smile my tears,
And was, in my widowed want,
Comforter and confident.
Therefore, trustful, steadfast, brave,
Give Him what to Me you gave,
Who am watching from above,
Reverence, Loyalty, and Love!
And those gifts He back will give
Long as He shall reign and live."

THERE was a small attendance at the Calcutta paperchase on Tuesday morning, principally owing to the Light Horse being in camp. The course was long and tortuous and the ride a very pleasant one. There were two falls. Mr. Deakin's horse ran into a tree with him and came down, but nothing daunted, this plucky rider remounted and completed the course and finished first. Mr. Stokes also came to grief about the middle of the chase. The order of the finish was: Mr. Deakin on Colebrook; Mrs. Lamond Walker on Lilac; Major Kenny on Tankard, Captain Holden on Eldorado; Mr Richardson on a bay; Mr. A. K. Muir on Butcha.

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THE DEATH OF THE QUEEN.

HER MAJESTY'S LAST HOURS.

IT is with the most profound sorrow that we record the death of our much loved Queen.

Throughout Tuesday the blow that has overwhelmed in grief the peoples of the British Empire was awaited with universal and almost breatless fear, which grew more tense and poignant as successive bulletins revealed its imminence. At 7 o'clock suspense was ended by the following message from the Prince of Wales to the Lord Mayor, which was instantly made public:—

"Osborne, Tuesday, 6 45 p.m.
The Prince of Wales to Lord Mayor.

"My beloved mother, the Queen, has just passed away, surrounded by her children and grandchildren.

"ALBERT EDWARD."

Immediately afterwards arrived the final medical bulletin, couched in much the same words:

"Osborne House, Jan. 22, 6 45 p.m.

"Her Majesty the Queen breathed her last at 6-30 p.m., surrounded by her children and grandchildren,

"JAMES REID, M.D.
"R. DOUGLAS POWELL, M.D.
"THOMAS BARLOW, M.D."

The first public intimation of the Queen's illness appeared in the "Court Circular, dated Osborne, Friday, January 18, and issued that night:—

"The Queen has not lately been in her usual health and is unable for the present to take her customary drives.

"The Queen during the past year has had a great strain upon her powers, which has rather told upon her Majesty's nervous system. It has, therefore, been thought advisable by her Majesty's physicians that the Queen should be kept perfectly quiet in the house and should abstain for the present from transacting business."

The subsequent course of her Majesty's illness was recorded in The "Times" from day to day as follows:—

LONDON, MONDAY, JAN. 21.

The official bulletins issued from Osborne on Saturday and yesterday indicate only too clearly the gravity of the illess from which the Queen is suffering. A bulletin issued at midnight yesterday announced that late last evening the Queen's condition had become more serious, with increase of weakness, and diminished power of taking nourishment. On Saturday at noon her Majesty's physicians announced that the Queen was suffering from great physical prostration, accompanied by symptoms that cause anxiety. At 6 p.m. there was a more hopeful report that the Queen's strength had been fairly maintained throughout the day, and that there were indications of slight improvement in the symptoms. At 11 yesterday morning the physicians announced that the Queen had passed a somewhat restless night. There was no material change in her condition since the last report. At 4 30 p.m. a bulletin was issued stating that her Majesty's strength had been fairly maintained throughout the day and that, although no fresh developments had taken place, the, symptoms continued to cause anxiety. A telegram received at Cumberland Lodge, Windsor, dated Osborne, 5 50 p.m., stated that there was no change in the Queen's condition, and that her Majesty was then asleep. Princess Henry of Battenberg, in a telegram dated 8 15 p.m. to an Isle of Wight journal, stated that her Majesty's condition was unchanged. At Osborne, where the Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, and Gotha, Princess Christian, and Princess Henry of Battenberg had been with the Queen since her illness began, and where the Prince and Princess of Wales and Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll) arrived on Saturday, great anxiety prevails. The Prince of Wales left Osborne yesterday morning to receive the German Emperor, who, with the Duke of Connaught, left Berlin on Saturday afternoon, and, travelling *via* Flushing, arrived at Charing-Cross Station yesterday afternoon. His Majesty was met at the station by the Prince of Wales, with whom he at once drove to Buckingham Palace. A large crowd had assembled outside the station, and respectfully saluted the Emperor when he appeared. The Emperor and the Prince remained at Buckingham Palace last night, and will, it is understood, proceed to Osborne this morning.—The national feeling of sorrow and anxiety aroused by the Queen's illness found expression yesterday in the pulpit references made in almost every church and place of worship throughout the country. In many places special prayer for her Majesty's recovery were offered up, and everywhere the prayers of the congregations on her behalf were invited.—In the Colonies, in India, in the United States, and in foreign countries the manifestations of interest and sympathy are strikingly general and earnest, and warm tributes to the Queen's lofty and noble quality and noble character, her devotion to duty and her faithful observance of her constitutional functions appear in the newspapers.

EAST COWES, JAN. 20.

The Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, Princess Christian, and Princess Henry of Battenberg are present at Osborne with the Queen, the physicians are in constant attendance in the Queen's bedroom, never leaving her unwatched, and there are no professional nurses. The Queen in fact, is being pursed by her dressers, and the Dowager Lady Amthill, Lady of the Bedchamber, and the Hon. Harriet Phipps are in close attendance upon her.

Seldom at this time of the year has there been a brighter prospect from the Queen's chamber window at Osborne, which looks out directly over the Solent, than there was this morning. On the grass there was a slight hoar frost, and the same frost silvered the branches of the pines and the cedars. The rippling sea danced in the sunlight. The noble lines of the cruiser *Australia* stood out beautifully, and in the distance one could see the outline of the coast of that England of which the heart was fixed on the issue to be decided between life and death in the pleasant country house—for Osborne is nothing more—which stands on the hill above Cowes. But within the house there was an anxiety in marked contrast with the cheerful sunlight without, for the morning bulletin, again signed by Sir James Reid and Sir Douglas Powell, was disquieting. It was:—'The Queen has passed a somewhat restless night. There is no mate rial change in her Majesty's condition since the last report.'

In this connection I desire, for a definite reason to state that I was myself received by Sir Arthur Bigge that he (in my humble judgment most properly) declined to make any further statement as to the Queen's health, and that any other statements which may appear—as most likely many will appear—on this particular point may be ascribed to sheer and almost cruel invention, or to the proverbially untrust worthy gossip of servants. I take this course simply because, to my knowledge, there is a good deal of the spirit and the flesh of American journalism at large in Cowes at this moment, and because I remember a very painful episode in connection with the death of the lamented Duke of Clarence. It was that an account was published in London of his death-bed, an account which was invented from beginning to end, an account which gave great and wholly unpardonable pain to those nearest and dearest to him. I think it right, therefore, to say very emphatically that Sir Arthur Bigge assurred me this morning that no information as to the Queen's health would be given in any other way than by bulletin, and that no deputations of Pressmen, or anything of the kind, would be received. Then, in fact, are the bulletins written by physicians of the very first order, written with the scrupulous care befitting so solemn an occasion, and breathing a spirit of candour which is rare in documents of their kind; and there is the predominant fact that the Queen is nearly 82 years of age, that she has lived longer and reigned longer, and probably worked harder, than any of her predecessors on the Throne. There also is the fact that her Majesty has practically never been ill and that she has always felt difficulty in understanding that others of less robust constitution could be ill. Those are the features in the case, from which the public may make its own inferences. My own are that the case is critical in the extreme, but not absolutely beyond hope.

LONDON, TUESDAY, JAN. 22.

The Queen's illness continues to absorb the public attention in this country and, it may be said without exaggeration, throughout the world. The bulletins issued yesterday by the physicians in attendance at Osborne were of a rather more favourable character than that of Sunday midnight. At 11 yesterday morning it was announced that the Queen had slightly rallied since midnight, had taken more food, and had had some refreshing sleep. There was no further loss of strength. The symptoms which gave rise to most anxiety, it was added, were those which pointed to a local obstruction in the brain circulation The next bulletin, issued at 5 p.m., briefly stated that the slight improvement of the morning was maintained. At midnight the last announcement of the day was made. It stated that there was no material change in the Queen's condition. The slight improvement of the morning had been maintained throughout the day, food had been taken fairly well, and some tranquil sleep secured. These bulletins have inspired at Osborne, says our special Correspondent, "faintly reviving hopes." The German Emperor, the Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duches of Cannaught, and the Duke of York went down to Portsmouth yesterday morning by special train, crossed to Cowes by the Alberta, and proceeded at once to Osborne, remaining in the house for some hours. In the afternoon the Emperor and the Princess took a walk to Cowes. Manifestations of the public anxiety and concern are reported from all parts of Great Britain and of the Empire, while expressions of sympathy in the United States and in almost every European country continue in a remarkable degree. In this country a great number of public engagements have been cancelled or indefinitely postponed and at meetings which could not be deferred yesterday allusions were made to the great sorrow which oppresses the nation, and ardent hopes were expressed that the Queen might yet recover. It is reported that the Empress Frederick was quite prostrated on hearing the grave news regarding the condition of the Queen.

COWES, JAN. 21.

From a perfectly trustworthy source I have learned in the course of the day sundry details of her Majesty's illness, of which a part, at any rate, may be given without impropriety. For some months, until quite recently, the Queen has been suffering from the most wearisome of afflictions—sleeplessness; and signs that old age had come upon her were not absent. She lost her wonted activity. The wheel chair was used for the smallest movement. At Balmoral the sleeplessness became very troublesome, and it was hoped that the removal to Osborne, high and above the sleep-giving sea, would work wonders. It did do much, but it cannot check the malady from which the Queen is suffering—a malady which some call by the name of senile decay, while others are content to write old age. In fact, a large number of persons have known for some time that the present crisis was imminent. But the Queen has been anxious that there should be no premature announcement of her condition, and, if it be necessary to supply a reason for this feeling on her part, it is easily to be found in her consideration for her people. She knows full well—she can by no means help knowing—that no Sovereign of this or any other country was ever so much loved or esteemed by her people. It is no exaggeration to say, as the result of natural inference from obvious facts that the delay in making known the fact that the crisis was approaching was due solely to a desire to spare the Queen's subjects from distress and anxiety as long as possible.

Minor signs, from which it might be inferred that those who know much as can be known did not think the end was very near, were to be seen. Walking down from the gates to Cowes this afternoon, I encountered the Bishop of Winchester. A little while afterwards the German Emperor, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and the Duke of York, followed by some gentlemen of the Emperor's suite, and by Colonel the Hon. W. Carlington (who, with Sir F. Knollys and Captain Holford, had come across in the morning), went out for a walk. They looked, as far as could be judged, in fair spirits, and they acknowledged all salutes. They proceeded as far as the Convalescent Home for Soldiers in East Cowes, in which the Queen herself has taken so deep a personal interest.

THE LAST HOURS.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23.

Queen Victoria died yesterday evening at Osborne House. The first official intimation of the mournful event was a telegram from the Prince of Wales to the Lord Mayor, dated Osborne, 6 45 p.m.: "My beloved mother, the Queen, has just passed away, surrounded by her children and grand children.—Albert Edward." The bulletins issued in the earlier part of the day had foreshadowed a fatal termination to her Majesty's illness. At 8 a.m. the physicians announced that the Queen showed signs of diminishing strength, and that her Majesty's condition had again assumed a more serious aspect. At noon there was a slightly more favourable bulletin, stating that there was no change for the worse in the Queen's condition. She had recognized the several members of the Royal Family who were present, and was then asleep. At 4 p. m., however, there came the announcement that the Queen was slowly sinking, and at 6-45 the last bulletin, announcing that her Majesty had breathed her last at 6-30 p.m., surrounded by her children and grand children. Mr. Balfour, who had gone to Osborne in the course of the afternoon, telegraphed to the Earl of Pembroke, Lord Steward of the Household, that the Queen died peacefully at 6-30 p.m. The sad intelligence of the Queen's death spread rapidly over London and all parts of the kingdom, and was everywhere received with manifestations of the deepest sorrow. In reply to the Prince's message the Lord Mayor telegraphed that he had received the announcement of the nation's great loss with profound distress and grief, and had communicated this most sad intimation to his fellow-citizens. Her Majesty's name and memory would live for ever in the hearts of her people. He desired to convey to the Prince and to all the members of the Royal Family the earnest sympathy and condolence of the City of London in their great sorrow.

A passing knell was tolled by the Curfew Tower bell at Windsor Castle immediately after the news was received. Another knell was also rung at Windsor parish church.

The "Lancet" states that the death of the Queen was due to cerebral failure. Transient but recurring symptoms of apathy and torpor, with aphsic indications, gave great uneasiness to her physicians a few days before the final illness. From Saturday, January 19, until the end these symptoms grew steadily graver, but the heart's action was maintained throughout, and the temperature was normal. Within a few minutes of death the Queen recognized the several members of her family.

OSBORNE, JAN. 23.

"During the last moments of Her Majesty the Bishop of Winchester and the Rev. Clement Smith read special prayers in the Queen's room, and later in the evening the Bishop conducted a short service in the Queen's death-chamber, at which all the members of the Royal Family at Osborne were present.

COWES, JAN. 22.

All day long the Angel of Death has been hovering over Osborne House. One could almost hear the beating of his wings, but at half-past 6 those wings were folded, and the Queen was at rest. To those who knew her Majesty best and most closely, as some of them have told me, the whole event seems incredible and unreal. To all of them the life of the Queen has seemed a part of the natural order of things, a thing as certain as the rising or the setting of the sun; and they are simply incapable of realizing what it means, and that feeling will be shared by almost all of those who were the Queen s subects, but are now the subjects of him who was the Prince of Wales, and to whom no new title is likely to be generally applied until after the Queen's funeral. Foreseen and expected as the event has been, it is a shock now that it has actually come; and the effect of it has been to cause a feeling of stunned bewilderment, which see as for the present to drown all expressions of grief. Not that Osborne House is not full of sorrowful hearts, from the heart of the German Emperor, whose coming has been a real comfort to the Royal Family, to that of the simplest servant in the house. That feeling will extend over the country, and it certainly is felt by me in such measure as to render the task of writing very difficult indeed. The Queen is gone from her people full of years and honour.

Now for the necessary narrative of the events of the day. All last night the Queen lay in her bedroom in the pavilion in a very restless state. It was locked, the only persons allowed within being the doctors, the dressers, and two maids, who were under the superintendence of Nurse Soal, from the sanatorium on the state. The early morning bulletin, which spoke of diminished strength, showed that the end was drawing near, and in the meanwhile all the members of the Royal Family who were within reach were summoned. The Bishop of Winchester too, was summoned, and was with the Queen to the end. Before noon the flickering flame of life burned up more brightly for a moment, and her Majesty was able to recognize those who had been summoned to her deathbed. Then she fell asleep, but there was a relapse at 3 30. By 4 o'clock it was announced that she was sinking slowly, and at half-past 6 came the end. It was absolutely peaceful and painless, and the Queen breathed her last in the presence of her children and grandchildren, of the Bishop of Winchester, and of the Lord Chamberlain (the Earl of Clarendon) who arrived just in time.

The sad event was, no doubt, known in London some minutes before it was announced to the watchers at the gate, and the manner of its announcement to them was that Sir John McNeill, V.C., came out and instructed Mr. Fraser, chief of her Majesty's police for many years, to make the facts known. Sergeant Fraser, addressing those at the gate in the darkness, said simply:—"Gentlemen, I am sorry to say that her majesty passed away at 6 30." There was, perhaps, something appropriate in the fact that Mr. Fraser whose attendance upon the Queen has been constant and faithful, should be the person chosen to make the final announcement. So all was over.

Why write more in vain regrets? All reasonable Information has been given, and precise information as to future arrangements cannot yet be given, because these have not yet been made, or even definitely considered. The Queen's Household are still, and very naturally, stunned by the event which at this moment is but three hours past. Some of them feel, as has been said before, that they are living in a world of unreality, and they are somewhat comforted by the fact that members of the Kaiser's suite who remember the death of William I. recollect that they passed through the same experience.—"Times" Jan. 25.

"I NEVER," writes a correspondent, "had occasion to speak to the late Bishop of London, but he once had occasion to speak to me. It was down at the Blackwall Tunnel on the day it was opened, and after the ceremony had taken place, in the course of which the Bishop himself had taken the leading religious part by reading a prayer. There were two other Bishops there—Stepney and Rochester—all three of them being in their robes of white and scarlet. When it was all over, the Bishop of London was for getting away, and wanted the other two to come on with him. They, however, were gossiping with some friends, and Dr. Creighton, a few yards off, couldn't get their attention. I happened to be a little nearer them, and, turning to me with a very uncanonical phiz, he said: "Just stick your umbrella into the Bishop of Rochester, will you?" and having what seemed to be proper authority for committing an assault on his Lordship of Rochester, I laughed and did it."

KING EDWARD VII.

THE PROCLAMATION CEREMONY.

HISTORIC SCENE AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII. has been duly proclaimed.

The ceremony took place at nine o'lock on Thursday morning Jan 24th, at St. James's Palace, and was subsequently repeated in accordance with precedent at Charing Cross, Temple Bar, and elsewhere.

For the comparatively few people who witnessed it at St. James's Palace, it proved a very quaint and picturesque ceremonial. It was, indeed, the subject of general remark that the attendance of the general public was not larger. But doubtless the early hour and the uncertainty as to the precise time at which it would take place were largely accountable for this.

Within the courtyard of the Palace a large body of Grenadier Guards was drawn up, while on the Mall side were the 1st Life Guards and the 10th Hussars, Col Kinloch, Capt. Coventry, Lieut. Dennistoune, and Lieut. Tighe were among the officers in command, while Lieut. Sartorious, holding the King's colour, was a prominent figure in the centre of the hollow square formed by the troops. Shortly before nine the appearance of four State trumpeters on the balcony in their quaintly gorgeous costumes indicated that the begining of the ceremonial was at hand. They took up their positions in the middle of the balcony, where also were assembled a number of privileged spectators, together with the high officials taking part in the proceedings. Prominent among the latter, his black beard permitting his ready identification, was the Duke of Norfolk, the Earl Marshal, while other well-known people to be seen included the Duke of Portland (Master of the Horse), Sir Henry Ewart (Crown Equerry), Earl Clarendon (Lord Chamberlain), the Earl of Pembroke (Lord Steward), Sir Spencer Ponsonby Fane, Mr. Henry White (of the United States Embassy), Lord Esher, Canon and Mrs. Wilberforce, the Earl of Denbigh, Mr. and Mrs. L. V. Harcourt, Lord Churchill, &c.

The King, contrary to expectations, was not present, but the interesting ceremony was witnessed from the grounds of Marlborough House by members of his Majesty's Household, including Sir Francis Knollys and Capt. Holford, with whom were Lord Rosebery and two ladies, who were understood to be the Princesses of Connaught.

Just before nine o'clock a brilliant cavalcade passed down the Mall, consisting of the deadquarters Staff of the Army in full uniform, headed by the Commander-in-Chief (Lord Roberts), carrying his baton of office, and including Sir Evelyn Wood and other well-known generals. They took up their positions, a gorgeous mass of colour amid their grey surroundings, behind the Guard of Honour facing the balcony. Lord Roberts—a magnificent figure in his brilliant uniform, over which he wore the Order of the Garter, and, as usual, magnificently mounted—a few paces in advance.

Simultaneously the officials on the balcony, including the Macebearer, the Earl Marshal, the Deputy Garter, the York Herald, Somerset Herald, the Windsor Herald, Rouge Dragon, Rouge Croix, and Blue Mantle took up their places, while the trumpeters took a final glance at their music and prepared to play their important part in the proceedings now on the point of beginning. A moment later Big Ben boomed forth the hour, whereupo without a second's delay, a loud fanfare called all to attention. The Deputy Garter proceeded to proclaim his Majesty King in the following terms:—

"Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to call to His Mercy our late Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria, of Blessed and Glorious Memory, by whose Decease the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is solely and rightfully come to the High and Mighty Prince Albert Edward; We therefore, the Lord Spiritual and Temporal of this Realm, being here assisted with these of Her late Majesty's Privy Council, with Numbers of other Principal Gentlemen of Quality, with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of London, do now hereby, with one Voice and Consent of Tongue and Heart, publish and proclaim. That the High and Mighty Prince Albert Edward, is now by the Death of our late Sovereign of Happy Memory, become our only lawful and rightful Liege Lord Edward the Seventh, by the Grace of God, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India: To whom we do acknowledge all Faith, and constant Obedience, with all hearty and humble Affection: beseeching God, by whom Kings and Queens do reign, to bless the Royal Prince Edward the Seventh, with long and happy Years to reign over Us."

At the concluding words of the Proclamation, which he read in admirably clear and ringing tones, the Deputy-Garter cried aloud, "God save the King," whereupon the trumpeters blew another fanfare, the band, with the guard of honour, struck up the National Anthem, and all present cheered with a will.

Another flourish of trumpets ended the ceremony, and the officials concerned in it marched in procession from the balcony through the Palace to the Ambassadors' Court, where there were in waiting, in large number of carriages placed by direction of the King at the disposal of the Earl Marshal and his officers, who proceeded without delay on their way to read the Proclamation at the various other places prescribed.

THE MILITARY ON THE ROUTE.

From the Ambassadors' Court of St. James's Palace, the route of the procession, which passed through Pall Mall, Duncannon Street, the Strand, Fleet Street, Ludgate Hill, St. Paul's Churchyard, and Cheapside, to the Royal Exchange, was lined by the Household Cavalry regiments and Foot Guards battalions in London, augmented by the Household troops at Windsor and contributions from Aldershot, Hounslow, and other convenient military stations.

Strong parties of Cavalry were posted at the following points:—

1st Life Guards at Temple Bar (113 men).
2nd Life Guards at Ludgate Circus (100 men).
2nd Life Guards at west end of Cheapside, by Peel's Statue (30 men).
Royal Horse Art. at the Royal Exchange.
Y batty. Royal Horse Art. at at Charing Cross.
10th (Prince of Wales's) Hussars at St. James's Palace and Marlborough House (80 men).
Royal Reserve Regt. of Hussars from Waterloo Palace eastwnrd to St. Martin's Church (340 men).
Guards' Brigade, St. James's Palace to St. Mary's Strand (2,700men).
Aldershot Brigade from St. Mary's Church-Strand (west end), to Shoe Lane (2 000 men).
Woolwich Brigade, from Shoe Lane to west end St. Paul's Ghurchyard (500 men).
Chatham Brigade, from west end St. Paul's Churchyard to and Queen Victoria Street (1,000 men).
Royal Guards Reserve Regt, from Queen Victoria Street to Royal Exchange (400 men).

Altogether about 6,500 men lined the streets from eight o'clock until a quarter of an hour after the procession passed on its return journey.

The whole of the troops en route were under the command of Major-Gen. Trotter, assisted by the officers of his Staff in the Home District.

AT TEMPLE BAR.

There was a great crowd of people at Temple Bar notwithstanding the fact that hundreds were disappointed, arriving too late to hear the proclamation. Facing St. Martin's Church a crescent of Life Guards held the street, while down the Strand and by the Temple the South Wales Borderers: in grey overcoats and white facings were stationed. Behind the soldiers were police, so that any danger of overcrowding was prevented.

Shortly before nine the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and the Aldermen, in their robers of office, drove up to Temple Bar from the City, and waited in front of the Griffin for the approach of the procession.

Almost immediately the Life Guards appeared in view, and the ceremony that had taken place at St. James Palace was repeated. The brilliant uniforms of the Guard, he Sergeants-at-Arms the Heralds, and General Staff made a flashing kaleidoscope of colours on the grey background of the morning. In the van of the pageant was the pursuivant known as the Royal Dragon, and when Temple Bar was reached he alighted from his carriage and, advancing between to trumpeters, he came to the boundary, marked by a red silken cord. Then the trumpeters, who reminded one of pictures of John Peel's hunsmen. The City Marshal, however, surrounded by trusty Sheriffs and Alderman, sternly barred the way. "Who comes there?" he asked in a loud voice, and seemed prepared to dispute the passage of the Dragon Rouge, who looked too mild to protest. It was very much like a scene from "Alice in Wonderland."

However, the Dragon was allowed to pass, and he entered the City's territory alone, without his escort. He was now practically a prisoner, and was conducted to the Lord Mayor to explain his presence at the City gates. He did this by delivering the Order in Council to the Guardian of the City. The Lord Mayor solemnly read the parchment, pretending not to know what it was all about, and then this mediæval ritual ended, the gates of the City were declared open, the scarlet cord was removed, and the procession allowed to pass.

This constituted the reading of the proclamation, which was on this occasion done by the Lord Mayor. Then the trumpets again sounded the fanfare, the band struck up "God Save the King," and the procession moved off towards the Mansion House. There was a good deal of cheering when the King was proclaimed, but it was at last subdued.

THE famine relief figures for the last week show an increase of 1,172 persons in British districts of Bombay, 1,241 in Baroda, 1,788 in Bombay Native States. There now remain 2,14,585 on the lists.

THE Aka Khel section of the Afridis were recently put under blockade in order to realise a fine of Rs. 10,000 imposed for various offences. The fine having

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, January, 25.

SIR ALFRED MILNER, if it be true that his salary as High Commissioner and Governor of the new colonies is to be £10,000 a year, will be better paid than any man in the diplomatic service. He will have a thousand a year more than Sir Edmund Monson, two thousand more than Sir Francis Plunkett, Sir Frank Lascelles, and Sir Nicholas O'Conor. Sir Charles Scott, at St. Petersburg, has a salary of £7,800, Lord Currie, at Rome, receives £7,000, and Lord Pauncefote, at Washington, £6,500. There seems a discrepancy somewhere in the salaries of the chief men of the Empire. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who attends to the interests of a population much less than that of London, receives £20,000 a year, only five thousand pounds less than Lord Curzon, who governs practically one-fifth of the human race. The Lord Chancellor of Ireland has a salary of £8,000 a year, two thousand more than Lord Cromer has been paid for making modern Egypt. Lord Salisbury, the first man in the Empire, receives a paltry £2,000 a year, only one-fifth of the salary of the Lord Chancellor.

Dr. Creighton, though he held perhaps the most responsible bishopric within the province of the Established Church, did not sit on the finest throne. Dr. Temple began his career as a bishop on the biggest episcopal throne in Europe. It is at Exeter Cathedral. Composed of the very best oak, with magnificent carving executed by the most expert designers of the day, the throne soars upwards in beautiful tapering pinnacles which rise up to the lofty roof of the sacred edifice. The throne is not only the biggest, but one of the oldest. It was saved from destruction by the Puritans by the ingenuity of the Cavaliers, who, when the Round heads marched on Exeter, pulled down the throne, and divided it into 365 pieces—one for every day of the year. The pieces were safely secured in many hiding places, and when peace was restored the pieces were put together again without the aid of a single nail.

The Bishop of Rochester seems to be the favourite among the "probables" for the Bishopric of London, but not far behind him is Dr. Boyd Carpenter, the popular Bishop of Ripon. The Bishop and Mrs. Boyd Carpenter were riding in a 'bus from Westminster to Fleet-street when the Bishop discovered that he was penniless. He turned to his wife, but she assured him that, like a good wife she always left her purse at home on coming out with him, and the Bishop resolved to alight at Charing-cross to borrow his fare. As he was about to do so, however, a working man sitting in a corner of the omnibus, with his bag slung over his shoulder, rose to leave, and as he passed out he turned to the Bishop and said smilingly, "You needn't get out, guv'nor, I've made that all right." Before the Bishop could thank him he was gone, and Dr. Boyd Carpenter learned from the conductor that the man had paid the fares of the two penniless passengers to the end of the journey.

Dr. Creighton had something to do with the making of Lord Randolph Churchill, as his possible successor, the Bishop of Rochester, had something to do with the making of Lord Rosebery, who often sat under Dr. Talbot at Oxford. It was perhaps not Dr. Creighton's fault, but Lord Randolph's education was lamentably lacking in completeness. He was a well-known man before he knew anything of Shakespeare. He was at the theatre in Dublin one night when "Hamlet" was being played, and during an interval he went behind the scenes for a conversation with Sir Henry Irving, who was then plain "Mr." When the time came for the actor to go on the stage again, Lord Randolph asked Mr. Irving "What occurs in the next act?" and on being told that the "young lady" go into more trouble he exclaimed, "Dear me, this is very sad." Lord Randolph had up to that time neither seen nor read a play of Shakespeare's and it was Sir Henry Irving who created his interest in the immortal William. "You have introduced me to a new world," Lord Randolph said once in acknowledging his debt to the actor.

We should probably be surprised if all the gaps in the education of great men could be revealed. Mr. Parnell, though it may seem incredible, knew nothing of Irish history. "I am very ignorant," he once said to a friend; "I have read very little, but I am smart, and can pick up information very quickly." He had undertaken to lecture on the history of Ireland at Cork. "Have you any books I can read on the subject?" he asked a friend; "I really know nothing about it." The day arrived; the lecture was to begin at eight. A quarter of an hour before he was due on the platform, Mr. Parnell asked for some writing paper and the history books. He kept the audience waiting and hour and a half, and at half-past nine he entered the hall with perfect self-possession, and held the people in wrapt attention while he spoke to them of the history of their country!

Mr. Choate, who has been appointed arbitrator between England and China in the case of the wrecked Kowshing, is perhaps the most popular man in England who is not an Englishman. Uncle Sam has never sent us a more acceptable Ambassador to the Court of St. James's than Mr. Joseph Hodges Choate His speeches are always as interesting as they are eloquent, and often Mr. Choate has taught us things about ourselves which many of us did not know before. His speech on the history of Downing-street is a case in point. Mr. Choate is said to be sacrificing an income of £20,000 a year by devoting himself to the public service. He is the first lawyer in America. It was he who pleased Uncle Sam by obtaining a declaration from the Supreme Court of the United States that the Income-tax imposed a few years ago was unconstitutional, and for this triumph against the Revenue, Mr. Choate received one of the biggest legal fees on record—£20,000.

Mr. Sam Lewis was not a convert to Mr. Carnegie's gospel of wealth, according to which rich men should dispense their charity in their lifetime; but he has done the next best thing, and has left some of the most amazing charitable bequests on record. Charitable bequests running into seven figures are not too common; and there is no parallel in England for the money-lender's two-million bequest for at least ten years past. The total bequests for Charitable and public purposes, indeed, have only exceeded two millions, that total being passed last year. Of this over half was held by four men—Professor David Hughes, who left £300,000 for various hospitals; Mr. Henry Vaughan, the art collector, who left £230,000 for charity; Mr. Manasseh Gledhill, of Manchester, whose public bequests amounted to £150,000; and the late Mr. Arthington, of Leeds, who left nearly a million to foreign missions. These were the only four bequests of over three figures of 1900. A well-known carrier, of Golden-lane, left his residuary estate, which he apparently expected would be nearly a quarter of a million, to found model dwellings, but its total value, so far as is known at present, has proved to be barely nine thousand pounds.

Mr. Carnegie's gospel of wealth has not been preached in vain. There have been many notable and magnificent gifts during the last few years by rich men who did not wait until they died to benefit their fellows, Baron Hirshch's Limited Liability Company for the transportation of Russian Jews had a capital of two millions sterling, of which the Baron subscribed £1,999,900 himself. The Duchess of Galliera who inherited an enormous fortune from her husband's family gave away her millions after the death of her only son. She set out with the idea of sharing her luxury with the poor. "Since I was born, said the Duchess, I have lived in palaces. Now I want the poor to have a palace of their own, and I have the pleasure of giving it to them. She founded three great institutions, which provided for over a thousand orphans and aged people.

The late Mr. Leland Stanford gave three and a-half millions to found the Stanford University in America and his widow has since conveyed the bulk of her fortune of £2,000,000 to increase the endowments, making Stanford University probably the richest in the world. Mr. Stephan Girard another American millionaire gave £3,000,000 to establish Girard College and Mr. Rockefeller has given away £1,600,000 to Chicago University. Mr. Carnegie himself of course has given away millions to establish free libraries in England and America and the bequest of two millions by Mr. Noble, the inventor of dynamite should not be forgotten in this connection.

Verestchagin who is said to be on his way to China is the greatest of all living war painters. But he has by no means devoted his whole life to painting. He has been busy with his brush for forty years, but he has at the same time been scouring the world for models, distinguished himself by climbing mountains whose summits have seldom been reached, and has fought in battles as well as painted them. He was with General Kauffman in Central Asia in 1867, coming in contact with human life in its wildest state, and he went through the Russo-Turkish war, where one of his brothers was killed, and where he himself was wounded on a torpedo-launch while helping to fire a Turkish gunboat. He was at the storming of Plevna too, and saw the final rush on Constantinople. His war pictures created a great sensation when they were first exhibited.

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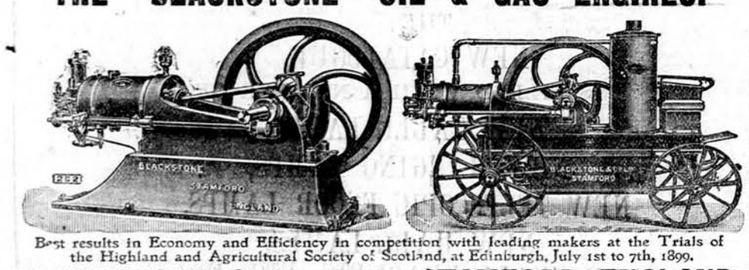

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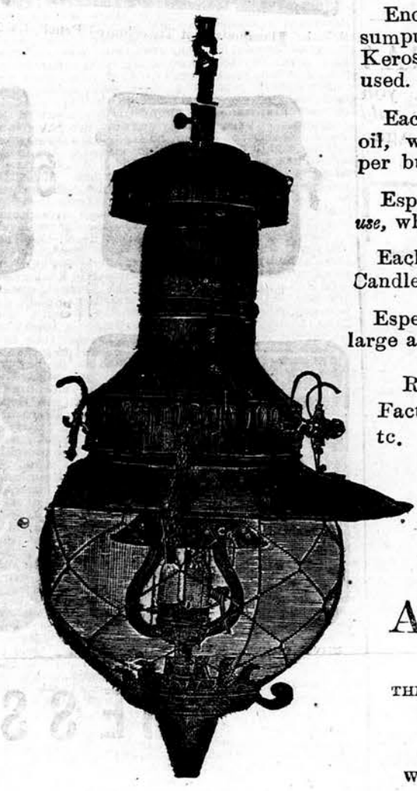

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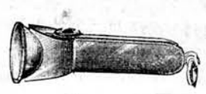

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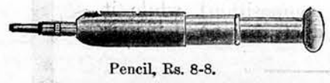

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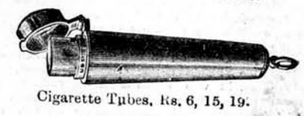

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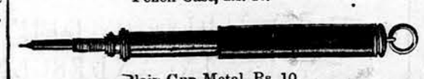

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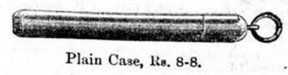

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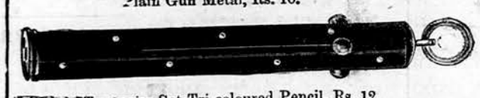

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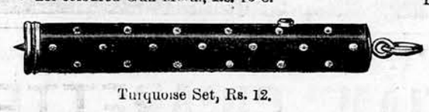

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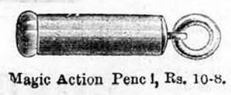

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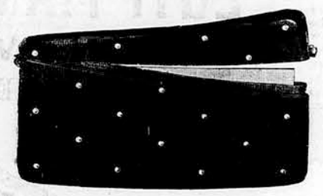

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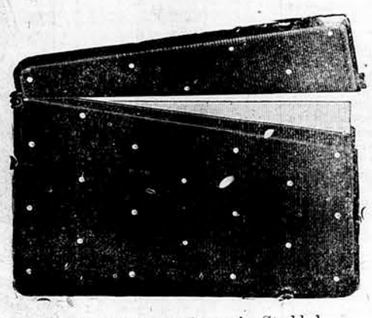

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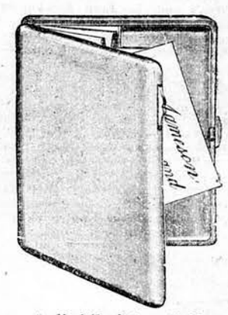

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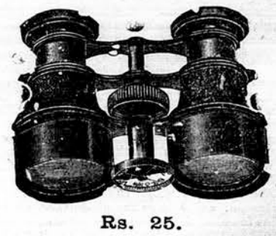

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